THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY ALBERT PIKE & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1868. VOL. XVIII.—NO. 321

MEMPHIS APPEAL

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY:

One copy, one year,	$ 12 0
Five copies, one year,	50 00
Eleven copies, one year,	100 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year,	200 00

WEEKLY:

One copy, one year,	$ 3 0
Five copies, one year,	12 50
Ten copies, one year,	25 00
Twenty-Five copies, one year,	75 00

Any one getting up a Club of Five or more for the Weekly at the above rates will receive a copy gratis.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The APPEAL, the largest and cheapest weekly paper in Tennessee, will be sent to subscribers for the ensuing four months as a campaign paper, at the very low rates given below.

As a Campaign paper, the APPEAL will make its readers acquainted with all current political events, and whatever else may be of interest. It will express its own opinions fully and freely as heretofore, and continue to observe the rules of conduct that have always governed it. It has no new professions to make.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Will be supplied to Clubs for the four ensuing months:

5 copies for	$ 5 00
10 " "	8 00
15 " "	10 00
20 " "	12 00

A copy gratis will be sent to the friend who sends us a Club at these rates.

The Daily paper will be sent to Clubs at $3 for four months.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

THE PLATFORM.

The Democratic party, in National Convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism and discriminating justice of the people; standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranties of the liberties of the citizen; and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled for all time to come by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in Constitutional Conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or reagitated; do, with the return of peace, demand,

1. Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union under the Constitution and civil government of the American people.

2. Amnesty for all past political offenses, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens, and the payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable.

3. All money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, should be honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and justice, be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

4. Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds, and other public securities.

5. One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

6. Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolishment of the freedmen's bureau, and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and the discontinuance of inquisitorial boards for assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burdens of taxation may be equalized and lessened; the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into National forces in time of peace; a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

7. Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from offices, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to, and the independence of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

8. Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native-born citizens at home and abroad; an assertion of American nationality, which shall command the respect of foreign powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights, and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance, and the claims of foreign powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career, after the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution.

It has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge under which was rallied that noble volunteer army, which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States in time of peace to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified their right of trial by jury.

It has abolished the habeas corpus, that most sacred writ of liberty.

It has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press.

It has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret Star Chamber inquisitions, for constitutional tribunals.

It has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from search and seizures.

It has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters, without any specification or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law.

It has converted the American capitol into a bastile.

It has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would now dare to resort.

It has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judiciary tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies, merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President.

Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of debt created during the war.

It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment, even of his own cabinet.

Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next and inaugurate its president we will meet as a subject and conquered people amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and right of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution, and, if sanctioned by the people, will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single consolidated, concentrated government in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a Federal Union of equal States.

That we regard the reconstruction acts of Congress, so-called, as usurpations, unconstitutional, revolutionary and void, and that our citizens and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in time of war must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed among the people, and should be disposed of either gratuitously in reasonable quantities, to actual settlers, or at a merely nominal price to none but actual settlers, and by the Government at a minimum price as established. When grants of the public lands may be allowed, necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands and not the lands themselves should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress on the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and on behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard.

Upon this platform the Democratic party appeal to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the Constitution and restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people, and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brothers.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that in pursuance of an order from T. J. Latham, Register in Bankruptcy for the Western District of Tennessee, there will be a second general meeting of the creditors of W. H. Grider, Bankrupt, at said Register's office, No. 49 Main street, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the 4th day of August next.

C. A. LEFFINGWELL, Assignee.

jy12 3t

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 28, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Your correspondent "Gumbo" having, as it seems, subsided "until the advent of cooler weather," I have concluded to try *my* hand at describing, in this rambling sort of way, my impressions of sundry things which have recently fallen under my observation in this sunny latitude.

Formerly, people spending the summer months in this city were regarded by their friends elsewhere as very much in the same category with those who passed the hope banishing gates, so graphically described in Dante's Inferno; but the Radical malignants have so successfully turned everything upside down in this portion of the country, that the very climate is effected by their presence and labors, and thus *we* have been having the July temperature of the White mountains, while all over the North the prevailing heat has rivalled if not exceeded that experienced on the Isthmus of Panama in the dry season. If the presence of the carpet-sack contry produced these climatic effects *only*, I should be sufficiently reconstructed to welcome them heartily, for the general health of the city is surprisingly good, and the weekly mortality less than ever before known at this season, being (out of a population exceeding 225,000 souls) less than an average of eighty or ninety individuals, and of which more than one-half are children under ten years of age. Should future seasons resemble this, we shall doubtless be edified by the emigration of hordes of Northerners hastening to New Orleans in August to escape the baking heat of their own less favored regions, for here they would almost invariably enjoy cool nights and deliciously fresh Gulf breezes by day.

I wish it were in my power to convey to your many readers anything resembling an accurate idea of the gay scenes transpiring on Sundays, amid the joyous crowds who throng the half-hourly trains of the Lake Pontchartrain Railway, or Mississippi river excursion steamers. I have never seen elsewhere anything approaching the good natured *abandon* of the masses, or the mingled courtesy and *bon hommie* which characterizes the deportment of almost every individual of either sex or age. The pleasing traits are of course in a great measure attributable to the large proportion of French and Germans composing the parties of excursionists, with the former of whom politeness is the predominating instinct the world over, as sober, orderly deportment is the characteristic of the latter everywhere and on all occasions. The voyage across the Lake on the commodious low pressure steamers is an exceedingly agreeable one, and a day in Mandeville, Lonuleurg or Madisonville, a most pleasing and healthful relaxation. In all these villages there are well kept French restaurants, and the bathing and fishing are really fine.

Last Sunday, at the Pontchartrain Depot, in the city, a most lamentable accident occurred, by which a young married lady of the highest social position was crushed to death whilst attempting to stem from the platform on a moving train, and her husband lost a leg in trying to rescue her from this dreadful fate. Is it not wonderful that people will continue to be thus rash after the innumerable warnings afforded by the sad fate of so many victims of similar thoughtlessness?

On Saturday of last week two young Frenchmen, scarcely exceeding twenty years of age, and moving in the best Creole society, had an apparently trifling misunderstanding, which, however, culminated in a fatal duel, a few miles below the city. The weapons selected were double-barreled shotguns at forty paces, and on the second fire one of the combatants was mortally wounded and died the same afternoon. Both these young men were ex-soldiers of the Confederate army, and were distinguished for courage even in that peerless company of heroes, the Washington Artillery. The survivor also lost a leg in the service. It is said a reconciliation was effected between the duelists before the death of the wounded man, and the survivor expresses the keenest regret and remorse for the melancholy occurrence, which could probably have been easily arranged if the seconds had been older or more experienced men.

I cannot say I am particularly impressed with the beauty of the Creole ladies *as a class*, though occasionally in Frenchtown, as the city below Canal street is rather inelegantly termed, a face is seen which lingers long and pleasingly in one's remembrance; but nowhere on earth are pretty and tiny feet more universal or more admired than here. In South America the Spanish-American belles have long been supposed to possess the monopoly of this greatest of feminine beauties, but I doubt if Lima or Peru can produce more exquisitely formed or *petite* pedal extremities than one may see any pleasant afternoon on Royal or Chartres streets in this same Crescent City. In other localities where the ladies were not so blessed in this particular, or with shoemakers so perfectly artistic, I was no admirer of the short walking dresses now in vogue; but *here* I admit they are desirable, and the fashion not ill adapted to the wearers. *Au revoir.*

AUNT BETSY.

ARKANSAS.

—The army worm has appeared in White county.

—The Ashley County *Times* is for sale.

—A. M. Harly, a merchant of Poplar Bluff, Drew county, was shot by James Maxwell on the 21st ult.

—The Jacksonport *Herald* says that the large hotel built by Mr. Boyce, of that place, was blown down on the 24th during the storm. No one injured, strange to say.

—A serious difficulty occurred at Lacy, Drew county, on Saturday, the 11th ult., between members of the Grubbs family and Berryman, arising out of an old feud, in which the latter was seriously, though it is hoped not fatally, stabbed in several places.

—From the Madison (St. Francis county) *Pioneer*, we clip the following local items: "Health, pretty good in our town—but very little real sickness, but a good deal of 'sun fever,' commonly called laziness, which seems to be spreading. We have a *slight* attack." "River, very low; the boats are unable to get here, which is 'bad, on the boats,' and the cars delay their coming, from day to day, which is bad for the people. We have no chance to get away from here, unless we go by the village of Little Rock."

—The Fort Smith *Herald* of July 25th says: We learn from Maj. Cholar, Choctaw and Chickasaw Agent, that he received a letter from Deputy Marshal Charley Robinson, now in the Chickasaw country, a few days ago, informing him that a company of drovers from Texas, while driving a large number of cattle—7000 or 8000—from Texas to Kansas, on a route running west of Fort Arbuckle, were attacked by the Indians, when about forty miles from that post, and only one of the number—out of forty—escaped. All the rest it is supposed were killed. The cattle were stampeded and driven off by the Indians.

—The Arkadelphia *Standard* says: The recent rains have wonderfully improved the crops and revived the spirits of our planting friends. There will be plenty of corn to sell to immigrants next fall at fifty cents per bushel. The "good time coming" so long prophesied of, is near at hand.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The United States Land Commissioner, in reply to inquiries, states that homestead entries can only be made upon surveyed land, after the return to the proper district land office of the official plat of the survey; also, that the right of a settler under a homestead entry attaches only from date of entry. Settlers upon unsurveyed land, desiring to secure their improvements made prior to the return of the surveys, may obtain priority of right as against subsequent claims under the provisions of the pre-emption laws, and filing declaratory statements therefor before the expiration of three months after the date of the return of the survey to the district office.

Judge Blackford has decided that a mortgage upon a distillery given prior to a seizure of the premises for a violation of the revenue laws, did not exempt it from seizure.

The divers are at work with a new submarine exploring apparatus at the spot where the English frigate Hussar is supposed to have sunk, in 1780. The men remained under water nearly an hour and succeeded in finding, as they believe, traces of the sunken vessel.

Charles Hartman and Fernando Suisberger, convicted of conspiring to defraud the revenue, and sentenced to imprisonment for ten days and to pay a fine of $5000 each, have had their fines remitted by the President.

OIL CITY, PA., July 31.—That portion of Oil City west of Oil creek is all on fire this morning.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Up to last evening the individual subscriptions at the counter of the *American* office, in aid of the sufferers by the flood, amounts to $3330, which has been distributed by the Relief Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Mr. Chase Brecker, keeper of a lager-beer saloon, who has a small menagerie as an attraction to his place, bought a rattlesnake on Sunday last. Yesterday while exhibiting it to some friends, it would not rattle, and Brecker put his hand in the cage to take the snake out, when he was struck on the finger, and died from the effects of the wound.

TENNESSEE.

—Gen. W. A. Quarles was in Nashville Thursday.

—The monthly meeting of the State Horticultural Society takes place to-day at 12 o'clock at Nashville.

—Nashville is to have a new Synagogue—the congregation having already bought the land, a lot on Vine street, for which they gave $6200.

—A gentleman in Nashville yesterday received a letter from Knoxville, stating that a party of illicit distillers and their friends had captured one of the United States soldiers near that place, and had tied him up to a tree in a dense wood. Troops had been sent to his rescue.

—Tennessee bonds are going down in New York with a rush. They were quoted at 66½c last Tuesday, but had yesterday declined to 65½c. Brownlow's extermination manifesto and the dreaded militia are, of course, responsible therefor.

—Col. H. L. Claiborne, Treasurer of the Northwestern Railroad Company, finished paying off the employees yesterday. The total amount paid to the employees by the State will reach about $55,000. Arrangements have been made to run the road. The employees are to take charge of the road, and assign the men to the duties which they performed previous to the strike, until they shall have been paid the three months wages due them from the company. Mike Kearny has been appointed foreman of the shops. A construction train went out in the afternoon to repair the road. Before it started, however, about two hundred of the employees were addressed by Tom Canning, both in English and Irish, and also by Amos Galout in explanation of the arrangements which had been perfected. We are officially assured that the road will be open through to Hickman within the next ten days.

MISSISSIPPI.

—We have received the first number of the first volume of the *Washington County Times*, published weekly at Greenville. It is a lively little paper, heart and soul in the white man's cause. We wish Messrs. Ward & Alley, the editors and proprietors, success in their new undertaking.

—Charbon is still making sad havoc with the stock in the counties along the river.

—The old hospital buildings near Lauderdale Station, on the Kemper road are occupied by hundreds of negroes, who will not work and live by plundering the planters for miles around.

A private letter from Gainesville Junction (M. & O. R. R.) says that peaches are rotting in untold quantities—no sale or market for them at any price.

—The Washington county *Times* says of bear hunting: "This favorite sport of swamp men has come in season, and eager hunters are diminishing the families of Bruin at a gratifying rate. The bears are said to be in fine order, and plenty enough to make hunting both exciting and paying."

Amendment to the Bankruptcy Act.

From the National Intelligencer, 27th.]

Mr. Frelinghuysen called up House bill amending the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved March 2, 1867:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of the second clause of the thirty-third section of said act shall not apply to the cases of proceedings in bankruptcy commenced prior to the first day of January, 1869, and the time during which the operation of the provisions of said clause is postponed shall be extended until said first day of January, 1869. And said clause is hereby so amended as to read as follows: In all proceedings in bankruptcy commenced after the first day of January, 1869, no discharge shall be granted to a debtor whose assets shall not be equal to fifty per centum of the claims proved against his estate upon which he shall be liable as the principal debtor, unless the assent in writing of a majority in number and value of his creditors to whom he shall have become liable as principal debtor, and who shall have proved their claims, be filed in the case at or before the time of the hearing of the application for discharge.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said act be further amended as follows: The phrase "presented or defended," in the fourteenth section of said act, shall read "prosecuted or defended;" the phrase "non-resident debtors," in line five, section twenty-two, of the act as printed in the Statutes at Large, shall read "non-resident creditors;" that the word "or" in the next to the last line of the thirty-ninth section of the act, shall read "and;" that the phrase "section thirteen," in the forty-second section of said act, shall read "section eleven;" and the phrase "or spends any part thereof in gaming," in the forty-fourth section of said act, shall read "or shall spend any part thereof in gaming;" and that the words "with the senior register, or" and the phrase "to be delivered to the register," in the forty-seventh section of said act, be stricken out.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That registers in bankruptcy shall have power to administer oaths in all cases, and in relation to all matters in which oaths may be administered by commissioners of the Circuit Courts of the United States, and such commissioners take proof of debts in bankruptcy in all cases, subject to the revision of such proofs by the register and by the court, according to the provisions of said act.

The bill goes to the President.

—About 2,000,000 gallons of coal oil were shipped to Europe last week.

TRANSPORTATION.

ARKANSAS STAGE LINES

—FROM—

LITTLE ROCK

TO BENTON,

HOT SPRINGS.

Rockport, Arkadelphia, Spoonville, Antwine, Washington, Clarksville, Texas; Tulip, Ark. Princeton, Camden, Louisville, Russellville, Dardanell, Clarksville, Lewisburg, Ozark, Van Buren, Fort Smith.

Parties wishing private conveyances can contract for the same by applying to the General Agent, who will be upon the train, and will check baggage through to Hot Springs.

H. CLAY ROBARDS,
Ticket Agent.
G. W. UPRIGHT,
General Passenger Agent.
IKE J. CHILDRESS, Proprietor.

Office at the Anthony House, Little Rock, Arkansas. jy5

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Summer Schedules, June, 1868.

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis	7:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:50 p.m.
" Cincinnati	11:50 a.m.	8:00 p.m.
" Cleveland	9 50 p.m.	6 25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:30 a.m.
" Washington	8:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:40 p.m.	5:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville. The 4:00 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

THROUGH TICKETS

At reduced rates, can be procured at Company's Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street.

Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. B. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. jy8

UNDERTAKERS.

JAS. FLAHERTY. JOHN WALSH

FLAHERTY & WALSH,

FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS

METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOODen Coffins, of all kinds, constantly on hand; also, Self-sealing Air-tight Zinc Burial Cases and Caskets—largest size weighing 60 lbs., and of latest style. All orders promptly attended to.

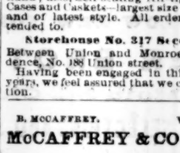
Storehouse No. 317 Second Street,

Between Union and Monroe streets. Residence, No. 188 Union street.

Having been engaged in this business for 25 years, we feel assured that we can give satisfaction. jy8 3m

B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No 300 Second Street,

Near Monroe.

Memphis, - - Tennessee,

METALLIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. ja9

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GERMAN NATIONAL BANK OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

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H. H. METTE, : : : : Vice President.
MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

A. CORDES, H. H. METTE,
F. ENGLEBRIGHT, J. C. HOFFMAN,
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Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and Europe.

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W. R. CUNNINGHAM, President. W. C. MCCLURE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.—Sam Tate, W. R. Greenlaw, B. B. Waddell, M. J. Wicks, W. R. Cunningham.

Collections taken on all accessible points, and remittances promptly made.

My connection with the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, as President, requiring my entire attention, compels me to resign the Presidency of the above Institution. My interest as Stockholder and Director will remain as heretofore. I ask a continuance of the confidence and patronage of my old friends and the public, which heretofore has been so generously bestowed.

jy11 1m M. J. WICKS.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

GREAT REMEDY FOR PILES.

Sold by A. RENKERT,
jy1 120 Main street.

THE NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Books Open for Subscription.

CALL ON

S. B. WRIGHT, GENERAL AGENT,

Room 5, over Commercial Bank.

jy30 tf

STOCKS AND BONDS.

WANTED AT MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, corner Jefferson and Front streets:

Miss. Central R. R. 1st and 2d Mortg. Bonds.
Miss. and Tenn. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Mem. and Chas. R. R. 2d Mortg. Bonds.
M. and L. R. R. R. 1st Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 10 per cent. Bonds.
Memphis and Ohio 6 per cent. Mortg. Bonds.
Memphis City Plain Bonds.
Memphis City Indorsed Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 8 per cent. Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. 6 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Mobile and O. R. R. Income Bonds.
Memphis and O. R. R. Stock.

jy14 tf E. C. KIRK, Cashier.

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"CHINA PALACE"

—OF—

LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Queensware, China and Glassware

Table Cutlery, Tea & Table Spoons,

And House Furnishing Goods, etc.,

321 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

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Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of Constables, who are authorized to distrain a sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purpose of receiving the State and County taxes for the year 1868:

District No 1, English's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Nelson's, Tuesday, sept. 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 3, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fisherville, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Mechanicsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 15, 1868."

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from taxes on real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and payable on the 1st day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes as suffered and not made before the following first day of November of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of December, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed, which shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the first day of the following month of January, a penalty of ten per cent. shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised for sale, a penalty of twenty-five per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred any of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes, together with such costs and fees as may have legitimately accrued on same; and every collector shall endorse, in writing, said exact condition of the tax books in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with the County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of said taxes, fees and penalty, shall, in the aggregate, be subjected to an additional penalty of fifty per cent., and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at no time, be redeemed by the owner thereof, except upon the payment of fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be and the same hereby is imposed, which penalty shall attach to all previous penalties, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall at no time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except on full payment of all the penalties imposed, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such time as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property sold for taxes is dependent, for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns: Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes on the same.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive from the owner of such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such said has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds to all such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be nece sary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

* * * * * * * * *

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN,
Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

Office in Greenlaw Building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

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Democratic Clubs established elsewhere in the State are invited to correspond with the Shelby County Club, for co-operation and concerted action.

OBSOLETE ISSUES.

Of course, during the lifetime of a Republic, the issues as to matters of administration and policy, on which parties divide, become obsolete. The occasions for them pass away, and the issues die when the causes that produced them are exhausted.

Also, issues as the nature of the government of a State may become obsolete. Under Tiberius, the issues between the Patricians and Plebeians in the earlier days of Rome, had become obsolete, because the nature of the Government had become permanently changed. In England, where the Constitution is but a collection of precedents, the nature of the Government may change, and is now changing; but in the United States, governed by a written Constitution, to interpret which is the duty of the Courts, issues and questions as to the nature and construction of that Constitution *cannot* become obsolete, until the letter of the Constitution is altered.

It is not a matter of opinion or construction, but a historical *fact*, as undeniable as any fact can be, that the Constitution of the United States was drafted by delegates from the States, each State casting one vote. It is a fact that it was ratified by the States, each State giving a single vote and determining the matter for itself. It is the law that when a principal ratifies the act of his agent, he makes it to have been his own from the beginning. It is a fact that the Constitution so made was a compact, agreement, covenant and bargain between the States as corporations, the people of each State acting as a single party and unit. It is a fact that the phrase "We the people of the United States," in the preamble to the Constitution, meant, not the one people of all the States as one whole, because no such one people acted, determined or enacted; but the people of each and all of the several States of the Confederation; just as the phrase "in the name and by the authority of *the good people of these colonies*," in the Declaration of Independence, meant the people of each colony, as a separate and independent political community. The people of each Colony *were* the Colony, as the people of each State *are* the State. In New York, the writs of the State still run, and suits are brought by the State, in the name of "The People" of the State of New York.

It is a fact that Mr. Webster made a fraudulent use of the phrase, "We, the People of the United States," in his argument against Calhoun; and that he begged the whole question when he assumed that the States promised nothing and engaged themselves to nothing, by the Constitution.

The reading of the Constitution agrees with the facts of history. For the 7th article is in these words: "The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution BETWEEN THE STATES SO RATIFYING THE SAME." Thus ratified, it was established *between* the States, and not a government *imposed on* these States, by the one people of all. It was ratified by *the* STATES, the people of each State, in Convention by their delegates, speaking the will of the State.

It is a fact, also, that each State continued to be free, sovereign and independent; for more than one of them habitually so entitled themselves for half a century afterwards; and there was no one found bold enough to contest the right of Georgia or New Hampshire to do so.

A fact, a principle, a truth, can never become obsolete. Power may prohibit the assertion, the vindication or the maintenance of either, and thus no issue may any longer be made upon it; but, for all that, it is not dead.

The Constitution of the United States is now what it always was. It has not been amended, so as to declare that it is not a compact between the States, to which these alone are parties, but a Government proper, established by the one people of all the States, over the people and the States alike. It is not even proposed by Radicalism so to amend it, or by amendment to provide a mode of ratifying amendment to it, different from that provided by itself—by the States, each acting separately and having equal voices.

The reason of this is plain. The change of the nature of the Constitution would have to be effected by an amendment adopted by three-fourths of the States; and even the Northern States would not consent to readily abdicate their sovereignty and independence. The Radical leaders in Congress have been afraid to propose such an amendment. They know that it would raise a storm which would at once sweep them from power.

They prefer to claim that force and conquest have changed the Constitution, and made obsolete the old issues as to State Rights; and this has been so boldly and persistently inculcated, that many who sustained the lost cause, and many who fought for it, have not only come to admit it, but are impatient if it is denied.

But conquest and force cannot change the meaning of a provision of the Constitution, or make a historical fact to be a falsehood, or the truth to be a lie. These are things so radically impossible, that even the Deity's Omnipotence cannot effect them. Force cannot be the interpreter of language, and has no judicial powers. If a Court were now called upon, in a case where the decision of the question was necessary to the determination of individual rights, to adjudicate as to the true nature of the Constitution, as to the parties to it, and as to the true guarantees against the violations of its provisions and prohibitions, it would not dare decide that that instrument had been changed by cannon and bayonets, by conquest and force, and had become what it was not at the beginning, and what, according to its own provisions, it could not become without amendment duly ratified by three-fourths of the States.

The Constitution, therefore, is the same now that it was fifty years ago. Radicalism does not dare to change its nature altogether, and prefers to effect the change, insidiously and craftily, by means of amendments that clothe Congress with powers virtually to annihilate the sovereignty and independence of the States.

But many, nevertheless, think that, now true soever it may be that the Constitution remains unchanged, the issues as to its nature are obsolete in this sense, that it is useless to oppose the great constitutional provisions to the brutal will of Force, and that it may even be *dangerous* to do so. They are in favor, therefore, of permitting the old issues to sleep, until a more seasonable opportunity, forgetting that if the pretended construction of Force is tacitly acquiesced in, for years, without remonstrance or protest, the people will lose sight of it, and in a little time will admit that the Constitution is not a *compact between* the States, but a *law over* them; that the States are not sovereign, and the sovereignty of the United States is not the aggregate sovereignty of the different States; and that the country is an Empire, and not a Union of States. Few men adopt a theory of government because it is demonstrated to them to be true. They adopt it as they adopt their religion. An abandoned theory, one which those who adhere to it do not dare to maintain, soon dies out, and the false theory is adopted in its place.

The theory of the State-rights school of the South, was the *true* theory of the Government. It is just as true now, as it was at first. The result of the war has not affected its verity. Republican government cannot long be maintained in this country, upon any other theory. The sovereignty of the States is the corner-stone of the Republic. All the abuses and usurpations of power by Congress are the consequences of the doctrine of Mr. Webster, carried out and applied to its full extent. It is of the nature of great errors of construction of Constitutions to produce great mischiefs, and lead to consequences unforeseen by their authors. The philosophies of Berkeley and Hume were but the developments of that of Locke; and so Radicalism, centralizing all powers, and then claiming them for the immediate Representatives of the people, is but the development of Webster's theory of the Constitution.

If the old doctrine is not restored, and that before many years pass away, if the States do not put on again the sovereignty and independence of which they have been stripped, the House of Representatives will swallow up the other departments, and usurp all the powers of the Government. The result, inevitable as death, will be anarchy or despotism, or anarchy first and despotism afterwards.

We understand that the Democratic party is committed to the doctrine of States-rights. Not to that extreme doctrine of which the assertion of the right of secession forms a part, but to what was always maintained by the Democracy of the Northern States. By the law that governs reactionary movements, the more extreme doctrine is likely to gain ground every day, under the influence of the mischiefs which evidently and undeniably flow from the opposite theory.

It is of vital importance that the true doctrine should not be forgotten in the South; that we should not be believed to admit that it is a heresy; and that the rights of our States should continue to be as sacred to us, as they were before the war.

Under the provision of the Constitution, that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican *form* of Government, Congress claims the right to inquire whether there is anything in the Constitution of any State, that is contrary to its Jacobinical ideas of republicanism, or to the vague assertion in the Declaration of Independence of the Colonies, that all men are created free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Thus they claim the right to *force* the States to confer the unlimited right of suffrage on the negroes.

They claim and have exercised the right to prescribe it as a condition of the re-admission of the Southern States into the Union, that they shall never deprive the negroes of the right of suffrage, for violation of which condition and law, they shall be divested of their character and rights as States, and become Provinces.

When a State sends her Senators and Representatives to Congress, each House claims the right to inquire into the past life and actions of those whom the State so accredits, and, if it find them not always to have been truly loyal, to refuse to admit them to seats; thus depriving States of the right of selecting those who shall represent them.

It is because the Democratic party pledges itself to correct these heresies and rescue the rights of the States from the strangling grasp of a Congress more omnipotent than the English Parliament, that it has the right to claim the assistance and fellowship of all conservative men. These heresies and usurpations are the fruit of the doctrine that the Constitution is not a compact between the States. How, then, can the questions, so long agitated, as to the nature of the Government and the rights of the States, have become obsolete? A victory that should not in the end restore the true constitutional doctrine, would prove comparatively unprofitable and barren.

It can never be an idle work to inculcate upon the people the doctrine that is true in regard to the Constitution under which they live. It can never be true that these doctrines are unimportant. It can never be true that force has made them false, or that, because it has stamped upon them, and they cannot lift up their heads and control public opinion, therefore they ought to be abandoned.

If these doctrines regain their old authority and dominion, the continuance of the Union is possible. The Sovereignty of the States may be the preservative of the Union. A consolidated Republic must after a brief period divide.

The civil war was caused by the general acceptance by the North of the doctrines of Mr. Webster; and by the consequent danger to the South, and its apprehension of interference with its dearest rights. Power, lodged in a central government, always labors to aggrandize itself, and always encroaches upon the rights of the subordinates; for it is of the nature of power to increase and grow. We have seen how rapidly it has done so, and with how little resistance offered, during the last three years. Only by means of the doctrine of State-rights, which so many are persuading us to abandon, or at least to refrain from asserting until a safer opportunity, can this continual enlargement of power be checked. How then can that doctrine, the issues dependent on it, the principles of the republicanism of the days of Jefferson and Madison have become obsolete. Let us convince the people of the South, at least, of their truth, now that they are ready to be convinced, and when the evils of Congressional despotism are pressing heavily upon their States and themselves. It is never unprofitable to teach the truth and expose falsehood.

Editors Appeal and Avalanche:

I see that I have suddenly and unexpectedly become the innocent cause of a controversy among mutual friends, concerning the Congressional nomination, which, if pursued further, may become unpleasant. I hope, however, it will cease. It cannot possibly beget good, and may do much harm.

For fear that the many who do not know my feelings about the matter may do me the injustice to suppose, that by any agency of mine my name has been spoken of in connection with the nomination, I wish to say, that the very first intimation I had that it had ever been so thought of by anybody, was upon seeing it in the newspaper report of the Convention at Brownsville, that adjourned over, with the statement that I was the choice of the delegation from my own county. Regarding this, however, as more of a personal compliment to myself than anything else, I thought no more of the matter.

I am not a candidate for Congress. Some gentlemen desire the position. I do not. Indeed my judgment suggests that I am not the proper person now to be nominated. From the bottom of my heart, my highest ambition now is to be able, in the terrific struggle for life or death which is upon us, to labor in that field of duty, be it lofty or lowly, where my poor services will most avail. That, by the grace of God, I intend to do with all the power I possess.

WM. T. AVERY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

OIL CITY, PA.

OIL CITY, PA., July 31.—One of the most disastrous fires that has ever visited the oil regions occurred here at 7 o'clock this morning, destroying both sides of Main street from the postoffice to the National Hotel, including the Jones House, St. Charles Hotel, Bergh House, the Western Union and Press Association telegraph offices and Dr. Porterfield's residence—in all 200 buildings, and rendering homeless nearly as many families, the oil interest suffering but very little.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Mrs. Lincoln, accompanied by "Tad," arrived here to-day, and was met by Mr. Harlan, from Washington. She will leave on Saturday, accompanying Reverdy Johnson. She expects upon her arrival in England to go directly to Scotland, where she will spend some time at the country-seat of a Scotch clergyman, an old friend of the family; and from there she will go to the south part of France and spend the winter there—probably at Nice.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The President has officially proclaimed the ratification on both parts of the treaty concerning citizenship, with Prussia.

Hon. J. M. Brinckley Assistant Attorney General, has been appointed Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

Baron Stoeckel, Russian Minister, accompanied by Assistant Secretary Hunter, called at the executive mansion before the Cabinet meeting this morning, and had an interview with the President.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 31.—At the opening of Parliament to-day the Queen's speech was made by royal commission, and read as usual by the Lord Chancellor. It speaks of the foreign relations of Great Britain as being most friendly and satisfactory, and says there are no reasons to fear wars in Europe. No reference is made to the United States. The Abyssinian expedition, she says, has vindicated the honor of the crown; and the cessation of attempts at rebellion in Ireland renders the further use of the exceptional powers granted by the two Houses useless. The Queen thanks the House of Commons for the supplies voted; and congratulates them on the passage of the Irish and Scotch Reform bills, the Public School bill, the bill for the purchase of the telegraph, and others of a less important character. The speech also announces that the dissolution of Parliament will soon take place, in order that the people may reap the advantages of the more extended system of representation recently provided—confident of their fitness for their new duties, and that their voices will be for the perpetuation of that civil and religious freedom which are secured to them.

The Speaker said he had received, through the United States Legation, a letter from Mr. William H. Seward, accompanying which was a splendid copy of a book entitled, "A Tribute of the Nations to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln," from the Congress of the United States to the House of Commons.

Lord Stanley moved that the thanks of the House of Commons be sent to Congress, through Mr. Seward, and that the book be placed in the library of the House. The motion was carried.

PARIS, July 31.—An imperial decree has suspended for three months the tonnage dues from all vessels entering French ports with cereals.

SHANGHAI, July 4.—News from Japan says a compromise has been effected between the Daimions of the North and South, which will probably lead to a speedy termination of hostilities between Mikado and the Tycoon.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE,

THE Fall Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 14th of September next, with a full and superior Faculty (as usual) in all the departments, in addition to the branches usually taught, arrangements have been made for a full course of lessons in PHYSICAL CULTURE according to the system of Dio Lewis. This places the State Female College, in this respect, in advance of any other school at the South, and parents, both at home and abroad, will soon come to see its beneficial effects.

The City Railroad Cars now run out to the College, and render city patronage perfectly practicable. Parents and guardians in the city will find on inquiry that they can enjoy the benefits of this superior school and make a saving—even when car-fare is added—of 25 to 33 per cent. on tuition bills. For particulars or catalogues address,

C. COLLINS,
President.

au1 5w

IN MEMORIAM.

WOOD—Gone to her last long home! To a sincere Christian, to one who has suffered through severe sickness, until the frail tenement is ready to break the golden thread of life, death has no terrors. JUDITH, the beloved daughter of Albert M. and Mary E. Wood, died at Ridgway, July 3d. To her parents and relatives the loss of their loved one is a source of great affliction. Blessed with a bright and intelligent mind far beyond her years, gentle in disposition, she won all hearts. Meeting with a severe affliction when quite young, she seemed to realize this earth would not be long her home. About two months previous to her death, her disease assumed a more malignant form, and in her mind all hope of life on earth was lost; yet, in the midst of her suffering, she had that deep seated consolation to cheer her young mind, of a hope of immortality beyond this life, and a home with her Heavenly Father. Shortly before her death, calling her parents to her bed-side, she repeated calmly, although suffering the greatest agony, the Creed and Lord's Prayer. On July 5th, under the impressive and beautiful Episcopal service, the mortal remains of little JUDITH were interred in Elmwood. To her fond parents, her sisters and brothers, mourn not, for you have the consolation of knowing she is not dead, but sleepeth in the arms of a blessed Savior.

"Poor little one! most bitterly did pain
And life's worst ills assail thee early age;
And, quickly tired with this rough pilgrimage,
Thy wearied spirit did its Heaven regain."

OBITUARY.

WILKINSON—Died, at St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 23d ult., in the 48th year of his age, Mr. ROBERT WILKINSON, a native of Brunswick county, Va., but for many years a citizen of DeSoto county, Miss.

To the world at large or to the passing acquaintance the above announcement may seem all that is demanded. To such it may seem that it is only another soul added to the countless millions who have gone to the Infinite Hereafter. But something more may be pardoned to one who feels that the community has lost one of its choicest spirits and he himself his dearest friend.

ROBERT WILKINSON was a man whom it was impossible to know well without admiring and loving. There was in his manner and conversation a freshness and buoyancy which always attracted attention, a sterling good sense that commanded admiration, and a gentleness and consideration for others that won love.

A somewhat defective early education had been fully compensated by extensive travel, various reading, and quick and close observation. His intellect, which naturally inclined toward mercantile pursuits, was such as would have insured success in any avocation to which fate might have called him. As a planter he united the practical and the theoretical perhaps more successfully than any man in the county. His temper was quick and sometimes prejudiced, but from the bottom of his soul he despised a mean man or a little action. His manners were the perfection of good breeding. Without levity he was always affable and lively; without pretension or affectation there was an innate dignity about him that always commanded respect.

He was liberal, hospitable and generous to a fault. Rich and poor, white and black, alike deplore his untimely death. He left home a few weeks since in the hope that a more Northern climate would restore his health, which had been delicate for some months. Death overtook him at St. Paul. He leaves a wife and six children, whose grief is too sacred for our pen. We have attempted to sketch his character as it appeared to acquaintances and friends. We dare not intrude upon the anguish of the wife who idolized him, or of the little ones who are too young to fully realize the dreadful loss they have sustained. C.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

J. J. THOMPSON, L. L. SYKES, R. W. YATES

THOMPSON, SYKES & CO.,

Auction & Commission Merchants,

No. 286 Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Accounts of sales promptly made out and proceeds paid over to consignors immediately after the sale of the goods.
Consignments respectfully solicited. au1 tf

Bargains in Suburban Lands for cash.

WE offer to a cash buyer THE BEST BARGAINS IN THE MARKET in ten, twenty or thirty acres of fine land, six miles from the city on the Raleigh road, being part of the POPE TRACT. Call quickly and secure it, as the land must be sold.

ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
jy2 1w Real Estate Brokers.

E. B. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn. JOHN W. WEBBER, Fayette Co., Tenn.

E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,

230 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments in store. Bagging, Rope and Plantation Supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. au1 2m*

CEO. W. L. CROOK,

GENERAL AGENT,

Rooms 279 1-2 Main Street.

STATEMENT

—OF THE—

UNITED STATES FIRE

—AND—

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Baltimore, Md., on the

First Day of July, 1868,

MADE TO THE

Comptroller of the State of Tennessee.

ASSETS:

	Par val.	Market value.
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	$143,000	$163,735 00
21 National Bank Stock	6,400	8,320 00
3d " "	10,000	10,500 00
Exchange " "	10,000	10,000 00
Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Stock	20,000	38,000 00
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Bonds	15,000	15,000 00
Annapolis Water Loan	5,000	5,000 00
Tennessee State Bonds	20,000	22,500 00
Virginia State Bonds	30,000	15,000 00
	$269,400	$327,555 00
Bills discount'd secur'd by collaterals		2,855 46
Office build'g clear of encumbrances		21,000 00
Accrued Interest		6,956 94
Weybasset National Bank		415 22
Notes for Marine premiums		123,890 14
Cash on hand and due by Agents		74,271 82
		$555,093 98

LIABILITIES:

Capital Stock, all paid up	$250,000 00
Losses adjusted but not due	37,388 77
Losses reported—estimated	67,556 46
Estimated am't to reinsure Fire Risks	95,768 26
" " Marine "	68,286 53
Bills payable	10,000 00
Dividend unpaid	487 50
2d National Bank	106 46
	$555,093 98

STATE OF MARYLAND, } ss.
City of Baltimore.

The undersigned, John W. Randolph, President, and Henry C. Jones, Secretary, being duly sworn, do severally upon their oaths certify and say, that they are respectively the President and the Secretary of the United States Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore, in the State aforesaid, that the foregoing statement contains a just and true statement and exhibit of the standing and condition of said company on the 1st day of July, 1868.

JOHN W. RANDOLPH, President.
HENRY C. JONES, Secretary.

Sworn and subscribed to this 17th day of July, 1868, before me, a Justice of the Peace for the city of Baltimore.

[Signed] E. F. FLAHERTY, J. P.

STATE OF TENNESSEE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Nashville, July 25, 1868.

I, G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller of the Treasury, do hereby certify that the United States Insurance Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has produced to me satisfactory evidence that said Company has complied with all the requirements of the laws of the State of Tennessee imposed on Insurance Companies, and I further certify that G. W. L. CROOK, Agent of said Company, has also complied with the requirements of the laws of the State, made and provided in such cases.

Wherefore, said United States Insurance Company has authority to take risks and transact the business of insurance in this State, at Memphis, Tenn.

G. W. BLACKBURN,
Comptroller Treas.

GEO. W. L. CROOK, Gen'l Agent,
jy28 1m Rooms 279 1-2 Main Street.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

M. J. WICKS, E. M. APPERSON, F. TITUS, NAPOLEON HILL, W. L. VANCE, W. R. HUNT, J. G. LONSDALE, WM. JOYNER, N. S. BRUCE, W. B. GREENLAW, JAMES PHELAN, F. W. SMITH, A. SEESSEL, R. K. FULLEN.

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non-forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

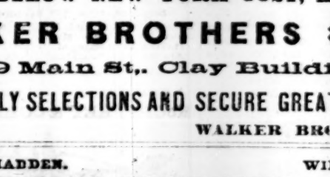
The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.

jaly dtfawlm

SOUTHERN WAGON FACTORY
JAMES & ROOSA,



Largest Stock of Home-Made Wagons in the City, at the Lowest Prices.

Dealers in Bar Iron, Axles, Springs, and all kinds of Wagon Timber's Material.

MANUFACTURERS OF FARM AND SPRING WAGONS,

au1 5m No. 92 Jefferson Street, Memphis, Tenn.

SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary.
T. A. NELSON, F. M. WHITE, } Vice-Presidents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : : 102,742 06

DIRECTORS:

T. A. NELSON, SAM TATE, JACOB WELLER, A. WOODRUFF, H. A. PARTEE, HUGH TORRANCE, R. C. BRINKLEY, C. C. SPENCER, Gen. JNO B. GORDON, F. M. WHITE, F. S. DAVIS, C. P. NORRIS, CHAS. KORTRECHT, J. W. MCCOWN.

MEDICAL BOARD:

E. MILES WILLET, JOHN H. ERSKINE.

ATLANTA (GA.) BRANCH, JOHN B. GORDON, Pres't; W. C. MORRIS, Sec'y.

LOUISVILLE BRANCH, C. C. SPENCER, Pres't; E. P. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

☞ Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy 25 3m

No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE
—OF ALL—
SUMMER GOODS
BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT
WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,
229 Main St., Clay Building.

MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

jy19 tf WALKER BROS. & CO.

DAVID P. HADDEN. WILLIAM PARK

DAVID P. HADDEN & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,
AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
202 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. FLOUR—"Clarksville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," "R. B. Davies' XXXX," and other favorite brands, cheap to the trade. Agents for Maysville (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE. jy19 tf

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHAETONS
WAGONS AND HARNESS.

R. O. BRADLEY.
377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn
mh15 tf

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership for the transaction of a Cotton Factorage and General Commission Business, under the style of

W. B. CHRISP & CO.

☞ Office Up-stairs over H. Fitzgerald & Co., No. 274 Front Row. W. B. CHRISP, A. F. DOD.

Memphis, 1st August, 1868. au1 1w

HARVARD LAW SCHOOL,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TWO TERMS, beginning SEPTEMBER 10, 1868, and FEBRUARY 22, 1869. The resident Professors are, THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL.D., EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., and NATHANIEL HOLMES, A.M. Gentlemen of distinction in the Profession lecture from time to time on special topics. Application may be made for further information to either of the Resident Professors. jy31 8w

To Builders—Georgia Roofing Slate

WE offer for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, a superior article of Roofing Slate from the Georgia Quarries, said to be equal to the Welch, and not subject to crack by heat as the Vermont and others, and which will be sold as low or lower than any Slate in market. ROYSTER TREZEVANT & CO.,
jy26 tf Sole Agents in Memphis.

Pratt's Southern Made Cotton Gin

THIS GIN is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. Planters cultivating bottom lands are requested to examine the Eureka Gin at Farrington & Howell's, 268 Front street. It will pay for itself in ginning fifty bales. A. N. Gunnison, manufacturer of the Steel Comb Gin before the war but now a planter, gives the following certificate:

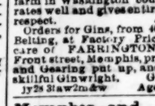
"MEMPHIS, TENN., January 21, 1868.

"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating Cotton on bottom lands of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, the Eureka Gin, made by Daniel Pratt, of Alabama. This Gin separates the hulls, boils, etc., from the seed Cotton, makes a good sample, and is superior to any other Gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Miss., and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect. A. N. GUNNISON."

Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 Saws and Gum Belting, at Factory Prices, addressed to the care of FARRINGTON & HOWELL, 268 Front street, Memphis, promptly filled. Presses and Gearing put up, and Gins repaired by a skillful Ginwright. G. W. TRUEHEART,
jy28 Sdawtm&w Agent for Daniel Pratt.

Memphis and New Orleans

Wednesday Packet,



MISSISSIPPI,

NAT. S. GREEN, Master. S. COOK CARLIGHTON, Clerk.

THIS fine steamer will leave Memphis for New Orleans on Wednesday, 22d of September, and will make regular trips in the trade, leaving Memphis on every alternate Wednesday. MART WALT & CO.,
jy31 tf Agents 272 Front street.

FOR MOUND CITY.

STEAMER PEOSTA LEAVES every day for Mound City at 7 a.m., 11 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. Leaves Mound City every day at 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 6½ p.m.

jy31 MARK B. CHEEK, Master.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

WIGGS'

BUCKEYE SALVE

—FOR THE—

CURE OF EVERY FORM

—OF—

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES

WHETHER OF LONG STANDING OR RECENT origin, internal or external, whether attended with Prolapsus, Hemorrhage or obstruction, and all by

External Application,

No internal adjuvants being required in any case, only to regulate the bowels, if constipated, or in Diarrhea and Dysentery.

The PILES, while astonishingly prevalent in their various forms amongst all classes of both sexes, are, at the same time, the most distressing, frequently dangerous, and hitherto most difficult of cure.

Persons who suffer any length of time with the Piles generally try everything they can learn of purporting to cure the disease, yet realize no permanent advantage therefrom. They have been told professionally perhaps, there was "no permanent cure for Piles," and consequently have despaired of any future cessation from pain and suffering.

To all such a SPECIFIC is offered for their relief. The

BUCKEYE SALVE

Is a strictly scientific combination of well known remedial agents, and the proprietors have no hesitation in saying the BUCKEYE SALVE is the

ONLY INFALLIBLE SPECIFIC

Ever discovered for that disease, and which cures by outward application only, and that in time to come, as in the past, it will stand the test of trial without a failure, to perform all the proprietors claim for it, if the directions are attended to.

A large number of gentlemen throughout the country of high character and influence have voluntarily attested to its efficacy in their own cases, not from hearsay, and whose certificates may be seen by reference to the publications.

The proprietors will forward to any address one bottle, postpaid, on receipt of $2 retail price, $1 00 per bottle.

A Liberal Discount to Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

This Salve will keep in any climate for years

W. B. WIGGS & CO., Proprietors,
jy31 Memphis, Tenn.

EDUDATIONAL.

Science Hill Female Academy,
Shelbyville, Ky.

THIS Institution, situated in one of the most quiet, healthful and pleasant towns of Kentucky, within a short distance of Louisville, with which it has easy daily communication by stage and rail, offers to the public the accumulated advantages of more than forty years successful operation. The eighty-seventh (87th) semi-annual session will open on Monday, September 7, 1868. For catalogues or special information address Mrs. JULIA A. TEVIS,
jy29 1m Principal.

LaGrange Female College,
LaGRANGE, TENN.,

50 MILES east of Memphis, on Charleston Railroad. Will open 1st September and close 1st July next. Cheapest College in the West.

Cash items for five months:

Board in College (all found)	$100 00
All English, Latin and Mathematics	25 00
Music (on any instrument) with use of instrument	25 00
Modern Languages	10 00
Vocal Music and Incidentals, no charge.	

jy29 2m J. D. MERRIDITH, President.

Shelbyville Male High School.

THE Twenty-fifth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will open on 1st Monday of September, 1868. TERMS FOR SCHOOL YEAR, CLOSING JUNE 5, 1869, PAYABLE ONE-HALF IN ADVANCE:

For Day Pupils ..... $ 75 00
For Boarders 200 00

It is the desire of the Principal to direct his attention conscientiously and faithfully to the mental and moral training of those committed to his care; and in order to accomplish this object more effectually, the number of boarders will be limited to six and the number of day pupils to thirty.

Good boarding can be gotten with private families at from $4 50 to $5 per week.

For information as regards discipline, course of instruction, etc., apply for circular.

J. W. DODD, A. M., Principal.
jy29 1m Shelbyville, Kentucky.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,
Lexington, Virginia.

THE next session opens 3d Thursday in September, 1868, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT,

With Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Language and Literature, Applied Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2. Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Literature and Philosophy; 4. Faculty of Law. In each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of *Master of Arts* is open alike to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred; also, *Professional Diplomas* of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. By the aid of a full corps of assistant Professors, provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics.

EXPENSES.—All necessary expenses need not exceed $250.

For full particulars apply to
jy30 1w E. C. GORDON, Clerk of Faculty.

THE SCHOLASTIC SESSION

—OF THE—

Academy of the Sacred Heart,

THE FIRST EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION in Missouri, established in 1819, will commence its Session on TUESDAY, September 1st. For further particulars apply to

MADAME M. J. GALLAY, Superior,
jy28 3w* St. Louis, Missouri.

Memphis Female College.

TWENTY-NINTH SESSION.—We shall organize the FIRMS in this College, according to previous announcement, for the ensuing scholastic year of forty weeks, on TUESDAY, September 1, 1868. For circulars, giving full particulars, apply to the Principal at the College, or at the bookstores.

jy28 1w§ M. A. E. MORGAN, Principal.

LEDDIN'S

Business College

No. 288 Main St.

Open the entire Year for the Reception of Students.

THE COURSE OF STUDY IS EXTENDED, thorough and practical, affording superior facilities for obtaining a sound Business Education.

The most thorough instruction will be given in Commercial and Exchange calculations, Mental and Practical Arithmetic.

The Penmanship Department of the College is open from 8 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m., until September 1st.

☞ A separate Department for Ladies.

jy5 T. A. LEDDIN, Principal.

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE
(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT).

Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintend't.

Assisted by an Able Faculty.

THE 23d Academical year of this Institute will begin on Monday, September 7, 1868.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per Academical year of 40 weeks.

Refer to Messrs. Parker Ward & Co., Memphis, Tenn., from whom Catalogues may be had.

For special information, address Col. R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky. je23 dawlm

Florence Synodical Female College

THIS Institution, which has long enjoyed a very high reputation among the female colleges of the South, is situated at Florence, Ala., which is admitted to be one of the most delightful and salubrious towns in the southwest. It is very easy of access. A branch of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad runs from Tuscumbia to South Florence. Its President, Rev. Dr. WM. H. MITCHELL, is well known as one of the ablest teachers in the country. Next session will commence on the 8th day of September next.

For further particulars apply to the President. jy1 1mdaw

ST. LOUIS UNIVERSITY.

THE Thirty-ninth Annual Session of Studies in the St. Louis University

Will Open September 7th.

This Institution is the oldest seat of learning in the West, having been established in 1829.

The course of studies offers every facility for acquiring a thorough CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

For catalogue, etc., apply to
REV. P. H. STUNTEBECK, S. J.,
President St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo.
jy21 Stawlsep17

LUKA FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE next Session will open on MONDAY, the 31st August, under the continued superintendence of the subscriber, assisted in the Literary Department by Mrs. DOUGLASS. Every department will be filled with able teachers, Mr. and Mrs. TEPE still continue in the Music Department. "To our friends desiring repose and exemption from many of their TRIFLING ANNOYANCES, our location is especially attractive." Many families purpose settling among us this fall to educate their children. For further particulars apply for a Circular to

Rev. J. E. DOUGLASS,
jy2 1tf Luka, Miss.

Virginia Military Institute,
Lexington, Virginia.

APPLICATIONS will now be received for the appointment of two additional Cadets into this Institution. Those entering in the summer months enjoy peculiar advantages in the special course of discipline and instruction, by which they are prepared for the regular studies which commence on the 1st September.

Circulars will be sent on application.

me13 FRANCIS H. SMITH, Sup't.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.

WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

IN compliance with the wishes of several friends, I announce myself as a Candidate for Justice of the Peace in the Fifth Civil District. Election Saturday, August 1st.
jy31 te J. J SUTLER.

WE are authorized to announce F. M. YERGER, Esq., as a Candidate for Congress from the 8th Congressional District at the ensuing election (subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention at Brownsville on the 8th prox). jy29

FRANK JACOBS is a Candidate for Magistrate Fifth Civil District. Election August 1, 1868.
jy29 te

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The commodious Dwelling, No. 498 Vance street; two good cisterns, large yard; Vance street cars run to the door. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to Coalman Boyd, on JOHN AINSLIE,
aul Appeal Office.

FOR RENT—Up-stairs, No. 19 Jefferson street, two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. aul

FOR RENT.—Two handsome Rooms in the third story of the building, No. 13 Adams street, suitable for offices or sleeping apartments. Also, the spacious basement of the same building. Apply at the store on the premises. ma31 tf

FOR RENT.—A FINE COTTAGE RESIdence with seven acres of Garden Land, on the Randolph road, two miles from Court Square, and just outside the corporate limits. Will be rented low to a good prompt paying tenant. Present crop, etc., for sale low. Apply to T. GRAVES, Memphis Cotton Press, 124 Madison street. ma30 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIVE DEERING COTTON PRESSES, new and in complete order. Inquire of M. HILSON & Co., 82, 84 and 86 Union street, between Second and Third streets, Memphis, Tenn. jy28 1w

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Beautiful, shaded and choice building lots, fronting on Fourth or Fifth residence streets, either cleared or with fine forest trees—very low. W. A. WHEATLEY, Agent Mrs. Col. Preston, No 5 Bethel Block. jy22 2m

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EASY TERMS—My lands, 3 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 320. My residence, with from 14 to 23 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. jel7 N. M. TREZEVANT.

FOR SALE.—Having determined to change our business, we offer for sale our small but well selected STOCK OF GROCERIES, and a lease on one of the BEST BUSINESS HOUSES in the city. We will sell also a splendid suburban RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the city, near Gill's station, with 4½ acres of ground, with all the necessary improvements. Apply to WEBB, MITCHELL & CO., No. 13 Union street. Lee 180 E. jel7 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—At the Commercial Hotel, a good Dining room Superintendent. Apply immediately. [aul] M. ALLEN.

WANTED TO RENT—A Furnished House containing from four to six rooms for the summer months, for which a liberal rent will be paid promptly. Address immediately J. A. P., Overton Ho. jy21

WANTED.—Any one addressing a communication to "A. L.," Appeal office, describing locality, terms and all particulars concerning a small FARM on either of the railroads for sale, may find a reliable purchaser. jy4 tf

W. H. MOORE, AGENT,
4 1-2 Madison Street.
je21 3m

WANTED.—A DWELLING HOUSE CONTAINING 4 to 6 rooms by a family of three persons, all grown. Must be centrally located. Address Richard, Appeal office. n-all

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper, Assistant Book-keeper or Clerk, by a young man who has had ten years experience. Best city references given, if desired. Address Y., Appeal office. je20 tf

WANTED.—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer—a white woman, with references. Apply at 346 Linden street. je4

WANTED.—A SMALL FARM NEAR THE city of Memphis, of which possession can be given immediately. Address A. R., Appeal office stating terms, location, etc. ma30 tf

Liberal Conditions. Equitable Rates. Prompt Settlements.

THE GEORGIA
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY
Of Columbus, Ga. Incorporated 1859.

Paid in Capital.....$350 000 00
Assets January 1, 1868.....416,250 87

$20,000 IN BONDS DEPOSITED WITH the Comptroller of Tennessee.

Blank forms furnished, and all inquiries promptly answered, on application in person or by letter.

JAS. F. BOZEMAN, Pres't. D. F. WILCOX, Sec'y.

W. H. MOORE, Agent,
4 1-2 Madison street,
Memphis, Tenn.
je21 3m

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—On two gentlemen with board at moderate rates. Private neighborhood in the best and HEALTHY part of the city, who can give unexceptionable references and apply, to C. M., care Appeal office. je10 tf

MENKEN BROTHERS'
12TH
SEMI-ANNUAL
REDUCTION SALE
—OF—
DRY GOODS!
CONSISTING OF
PRINTS, DOMESTICS,
SILKS, LINEN LAWNS.
ALSO, ENTIRE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS
—AND—
LACE MANTLES
—
BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
ARE OFFERED TO
WHOLESALE & RETAIL BUYERS
jy1 1m

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,
TREATS DISEASES OF
Women & Children as Specialties.
OFFICE:
Corner Third and Madison Streets,
jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

W. A. GAGE, Memphis. C. G. FISHER, JR., Tipton County.
CAGE & FISHER,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 308 Front Street.
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
Liberal Advances made on all Consignments. Bagging and Rope always on hand.
jy22 tf

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office—No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m.
Accommodation, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
A. S. LEVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sunday) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:00 a.m.	6:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket office No. 267½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

THE WEATHER was most delightful yesterday, the heat of the sun being agreeably tempered by cooling winds.

WANTED TO BUY.—A second-hand Fire-proof Safe of medium size. Address No. 7 Waldran Block, Main st. aul 3t

CENTRAL CLUB.—As Col. D. K. McRae will be absent from the city, the speakers at the meeting of the Central Democratic Club will be Messrs. Orville Yerger and C. J. Mulverhill.

IN THE SECOND DISTRICT there were nine arrests yesterday, in the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock p.m. Forty-five dollars were assessed, in fines, and twenty dollars collected.

MR. L. H. COE, charged with shooting young Boyt, was yesterday discharged by 'Squire Griffith, after a careful examination, the proof being positive that the deed was in self-defense. Mr. Geo. Myers was also discharged.

A WORKHOUSE is needed more than any other one institution in Memphis. Col. Beaumont proposes to prove that, to-day, by having a grand procession through the streets of the prisoners under his charge.

COMMITTEE MEETING.—The members of the committee, appointed from the various ward and district Democratic Clubs of the county, to consider the several matters referred to them at a meeting of the representatives of said clubs, will meet at Stillman Hall to-day at 10 o'clock a.m.
J. J. DEBOSE, Chairman.

TO PLANTERS.—We would respectfully call the attention of our planting friends and others interested, to the card of Messrs. E. B. Webber & Bro., which appears in another column. They are prepared to make liberal advances on all consignments of cotton, grain or other produce, and to furnish bagging, rope and other plantation supplies at the lowest rates. Give them a call.

STATE FEMALE COLLEGE.—We are glad to learn that this excellent school for young ladies and misses will reopen on the 14th of September, under the same faculty as last year. From an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that all preparations have been made for an opening at the appointed time—which fact sets at rest the rumors that the college was likely to be sold.

WARNING TO THE KUKLUX.—We are informed by members of the police force that it is the intention of the redoubted Kuklux-catcher-general to "spill blood," in case the "mystic crew" again venture to parade our streets. We don't want to see any body hurt, and so just make this intention known. The bare fact will, of course, scare every roystering Kuklux plumb out of the county.

JUDGE HUNTER yesterday called the case of the young men from Warren Station, and that neighborhood, who were arrested some time since on complaint of an old darkey, who accused them of being Kuklux. The gentlemen were on hand, but the old darkey did not appear, and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest and detention. The case is meanwhile continued.

A MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—There has been a very mysterious bombardment going on, for three days and nights past, of the house of Dr. C. Williams, on Orleans street, one door from Poplar. Brickbats from the size of a walnut up to half bricks are thrown at the house from all quarters, and several windows have been already broken. In our next issue we will give the particulars of this remarkable case.

PERSONAL.

—We learn that Major Dick Wintersmith is in town.

—H. S. Allen, Esq, formerly of Tipton county, and nephew of H. D. Small, Esq., formerly of this city, arrived here yesterday, after an absence of three years in Mexico. Mr. Allen is agent for Don Lucas Zusutuxa, the owner of the celebrated mines (copper, silver and gold) of Zumelahuaca, and is now on his way to New York, on business connected with the management of his affairs.

THE following we take from the *Ledger* of yesterday:

MEMPHIS, TENN., July 31, 1868.

P. A. Tyler, Esq., Editor Public Ledger:

Dear Sir: Hon. Jas. O. Pierce, Judge of the Law Court, granted this morning an alternative mandamus and certiorari in the case of Toof, Phillips & Co. vs. John Logue, County Court Clerk. This, we think, may be regarded as a decision that, when a tax for the sale of merchandise has once been paid to the State, no additional tax can be collected for any subsequent sale, and that imports from other States or a foreign country are not liable to State or county tax in the hands of importers, or on sales by them in the original packages.

Very truly yours, etc.,
HUMES, POSTON & WEBB.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

According to the statement of Capt. J. B. Signalgo, in your issue of the 30th inst., we failed to fulfill a contract to play for the firemen's procession. In answer to this we would say that Prof. Smith did not make an engagement, consequently could not break it. The facts are simply these: On the first of the week Prof. Smith offered to furnish music (nine men) for $33; Capt. Signalgo thought it too much, at the same time saying, "I will see about it." On Wednesday morning we received a dispatch engaging our Band to play at Paris, Tenn. The following day Prof. Smith closed the engagement—he not having heard from Capt. S. up to that time. If Capt. Signalgo spoke to any other member of the Band about the engagement he can only blame himself, as he was well aware *who was the proper person to whom to apply.* We would further state that we have never yet failed to fulfill an engagement when we made one, and the public may rest assured that all orders they may be pleased to leave at our headquarters, 58 Jefferson street, will be thankfully received and fulfilled to the letter by the members of the OLD MEMPHIS BRASS BAND.

TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.

Noted Horse Thieves Hung.

An Outraged Community Redresses its Wrongs.

Justice from Judge Lynch.

For several months past the complaint books of the Police Stations, and the daily papers, have been teeming with notices and complaints of horses, mules and cattle stolen or driven off from their owners. In many instances the animals have been recovered, but few and far between have been the cases where the thieves who committed the depredations have been captured; and even in these few cases, after an efficient, zealous, and wide-awake police force have performed their part of the duty, these villains and depredators, through the quibbles and tricks of the law, have generally managed to elude that justice which they so richly deserved. They were incarcerated, perhaps, for a few days, or a few hours, and liberated—God knows how, only to perpetrate new outrages, and repeat their crimes on an already outraged but patient and long suffering community. So long had they been accustomed to violate and set at defiance the laws, and plunder the people that they had begun to think that they were privileged and licensed to carry on robbery and plunder as a business. But there is an end to all things, and the patience and forbearance of the most law-abiding people can at last be worn out by a constant disregard of, or violation of their rights and privileges.

The neighborhood of Raleigh, and the people living on the roads leading thereto, have suffered most severely from the depredations of these marauders, who seemed to have formed themselves into a regularly organized band, and carried things with a high hand. Many of these men were well known, and proof almost positive could be brought against them, but so great was their power, on account of their number and family connections, that individuals were afraid to prosecute them. Similar causes produce similar results the world over, and as in other places a like condition of society had driven the people into forming vigilance committees, or bands of "rangers and regulators," the citizens of this neighborhood, when forbearance ceased to be a virtue, determined to take the law in their own hands; and the first knowledge of the practical workings of their rude justice were yesterday made known to the community.

Early yesterday morning we heard on the street that a couple of men, well known in the community, had been found hanging to a limb of a tree by the wayside, on the Raleigh road. On making inquiries in the proper direction we learned that such was really the case, and that parties had been sent out to investigate the matter. Meanwhile, Constable William Day, of Raleigh, had come into the city and made the following statement to the proper authorities:

On Thursday morning a horse was stolen from a farmer living in "the Corner," named Wm. Ready, who discovered his loss in the course of half hour or so, and calling in a posse, he made chase in the direction which he supposed had been taken by the thief, or thieves. After a short pursuit the party overtook the animal, which was being ridden by two men, who proved to be a couple of youths named Chris. Bender and John, *alias* Bud Whitfield.

They marched their captives back to Raleigh and carried them before 'Squire Stewart, who, after a brief examination, put them under two thousand dollar bonds each, to answer to the Criminal Court. They were not able to furnish the requisite bonds and were accordingly turned over to the Constable, William Day, Esq., to be conveyed to the county jail. Mr. Day, with a couple of guards, placed the prisoners in a wagon, and, toward the cool of the evening, started into the city with them. They proceeded in perfect safety until within about four miles of the city, when, just as they neared a clump of trees, in front of the house of Mr. Nott, a preacher, they found themselves surrounded by a troop of horsemen, numbering from fifty to sixty, heavily armed, masked and fantastically attired, with high, conical hats. The leader of the band approached the wagon and asked who was in charge of the prisoners, and on being told, demanded them from Mr. Day, who, having no alternative, gave them up. Mr. Day and the two guards were then ordered to depart, or not to follow, and the prisoners, pinioned, were placed upon two led horses, and the cavalcade turned and went rapidly back on the road, bearing the prisoners with them.

At the corner of Parson Nott's field, a road runs into the old Raleigh road at right angles, and leads across the railroad to the new Raleigh road,—a good portion of the way through a dense wood. Through this path or road the horsemen took their way and were soon lost to sight and hearing.

Yesterday morning, in the early dawn, some negroes coming into market, saw swinging from the limb of a tree, on the roadside, about a mile and a quarter from the bridge over Wolf river, two lifeless bodies. Too much alarmed to stop or stay, they made their way as rapidly as possible to Rutchman's, near the Fair Grounds, the nearest house that they could find open at that hour of the morning, and told what they had seen.

"Cooney" Rutchman mounted his horse and made his way to the spot described by the negroes, and there found the lifeless bodies of the two unfortunate men who had been so mysteriously taken away from Constable Day the evening before. The scene selected by their terrible executioners was immediately on the new Raleigh road, on the left side, opposite to the center of a large cornfield, about one mile and a quarter beyond Wolf river bridge, going toward Raleigh. The tree selected was a sweet-gum, about twelve inches in diameter, with a large limb, running out from the body at right angles, about ten feet from the ground. To this limb they were hung by a small grass line, a quarter of an inch in diameter, which was fastened with a sliding knot around the throats of the two bodies; that of Whitfield swung clear, his feet some six inches from the ground, while the toes of Bender rested upon the earth. Both had evidently died of strangulation, simply, and presented (when we saw them later in the day), a most hideous and frightful sight, the horrors of which we will not attempt to portray. To each of them was pinned a card with these words written thereon: "Horse-thief." "By an outraged community."

Intelligence was conveyed as soon as possible to the relatives of both parties, and they immediately started out and took the necessary steps towards removing the bodies. 'Squire Smith, of Raleigh, being the nearest Magistrate, was sent for and acted as a Coroner. The jury, we understand, rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The bodies were cut down, placed in a wagon and removed to their homes—that of Bender to the corner of the old Raleigh road and Mosby avenue, opposite Rutchman's, and that of Whitfield to Hill street, near the brewery.

Not the slightest clue to the perpetrators of this act of swift vengeance has been discovered, and we imagine it is one of those secrets which will never be known until that great day when the "dread arcana of earth, and hell, and heaven" shall be all made clear.

The miserable men who were thus cut off so suddenly, in the midst of their evil ways and hurried into the presence of their Maker "with all their imperfections on them," were neither of them over twenty-four years old. Both, we understand, are natives of Memphis, and both have respectable connections.

We hope that this will serve as a warning to the other young men of the gang, and cause them to leave a course of conduct that cannot but lead to the same fate; for they can rest assured that the men who meted out this vengeance, have their eyes upon them, and their hands are ready to punish the slightest encroachment upon the rights of society.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Report of the Grand Jury.

MEMPHIS, July 31, 1868.

To the Hon. William Hunter, Judge of the Criminal Court of Memphis:

Your Grand Jury would respectfully submit the following:

In obedience to instructions and our oaths, we have made diligent inquiry into the administration of public justice, a report upon which has already been submitted to your honor; examined the public records, inquired into the disbursement of public funds, examined the county jail, as well as the county hospital, examined the holding of coroner's inquests and the burial of paupers, the acts of Police Commissioners and public officers generally; in all of which we have acted without fear or favor, and in reporting upon the same deem it no duty of ours to indulge in soft phrases and honeyed words of complaint, but to report facts as we find them, expose inefficiency and corruption wherever found, regardless of public opinion or political party interest, and in so doing we may be compelled to record unwholsome truths, of which a suffering public are already too well aware, without being able to do more than suggest a remedy. We find a lavish expenditure of public revenue, while county warrants at but half their nominal value, the jail overflowing with prisoners, the courts swamped with bu isess, while our streets are promenaded by bands of youthful vagrants, who, having no legitimate calling, are thoroughly versed in the dialects of perdition, the mathematics of crime and ruin, and the algebra of hell, left to plunder the public or be fed at the public expense. No work house for our juvenile offenders, our city is left to the mercy of the most adroit thieves, because of the incompetency of courts to punish.

Crime must be condemned wherever it exists, but we must condemn still more the institutions by which it is engendered. "Bawdy houses" and "gambling hells" are the machine shops that manufacture and turn out upon the community the "finished article," for which the tippling houses furnish the raw material. Devoid of principle, devoid of conscience, devoid of all the nobler feelings that constitute the man; ruined in fortune, ruined in character, no act is too dishonorable, no crime too hideous for their corrupt, depraved morals. To "bawdy houses" and "gambling hells" may be traced and *is* traced nine-tenths of all the crimes that make up our criminal records all over the land. The law-making power of our State has wisely provided that these cesspools of iniquity which send forth their corrupt spawn as multitudinous as the frogs that infested Egypt, shall not exist; but that they do exist, and have existed, and that, too, by consent of those whose sworn duty it is to destroy them, is a fact too well substantiated to be denied.

It has also become universally conceded that in Memphis a man may commit the most foul murder and flagrant felony known to the laws, and yet go unpunished if he but possess a sufficient monied influence. Who has not heard it said that with ten thousand dollars the most atrocious, wilful, premeditated murder may be committed, and the perpetrator go unpunished? As men are deterred from the commission of crime, more by the knowledge of a sure and speedy punishment under the laws, than by their religious belief in punishment hereafter, it has been found necessary, in all countries, to visit upon the offender extreme penalties, even to the forfeiture of life, as a warning to others who would in like manner offend. Take the history of Shelby county for thirty years, in which, and during which time, we are safe in saying hundreds of murders have been committed, and who ever heard of a half-dozen executions, save by the military? To what is this attributed? Surely no one will pretend that the severest penalties of the law has not been oftener merited? Or, that society would not have derived a benefit had it been inflicted? Is it to the corruption of courts; or is it the latitudinarian construction that the laws admit of?

This grand jury is of the opinion that a little "old time law" would work a benefit to this community. The deplorable condition of things at present demands that less time of this court be consumed in frivolous discussions of technicalities of law. A little less law, and more justice, is what we stand in need of now. We are aware that these remarks are unpalatable to those who may fancy an allusion to themselves, but that we have more courts, more lawyers, more law and less justice than any city of our size, no one will deny.

While the law has wisely provided that no one shall be lightly deprived of his liberty or life, it has, with equal wisdom, provided, that he who would contemplate the commission of a crime, shall be deterred therefrom by the knowledge of sure and speedy punishment. And the impunity with which men are being shot down upon our streets, calls loudly upon this court and its juries to inflict the severest penalties of the laws, that by this means, possibly, men's lives may be released from a state of constant jeopardy, and the moral ear of the community be not so often shocked by detailed accounts of murderous deeds by bloody assassins.

As in war, society becomes demoralized, and crime increases from the necessary suspension of the practical operations of courts of justice; so in peace, society regains its wonted tone and maximum of morals, and crime diminishes in proportion to the wisdom of the law-making powers to make efficient and wholesome laws, and the competency of the court to vindicate the same.

This court began the present term with more than three hundred and sixty indictments for felonies of different grades. While there are few cases that may be disposed of in one day, there are many that will require from five to ten days, we are of opinion that the lowest possible average will require three days to each cause; thus it will readily appear that more than three years will be consumed in disposing of the docket as it stood at the commencement of this term; while offenses are multiplying daily, 112 additional indictments having already been returned by this grand jury.

With a jail full to overflowing, and new offenders daily appearing; that the innocent may have a speedy acquittal, and the guilty an early conviction, it is early demanded of this court that it zealously economize in time, that it may be furnished with all the appliances necessary to facilitate its business; and that in the midst of great political tumults and convulsion, it bear itself above all party and party influences—guarding jealously the judicial "ermine," that its dignity be not prostituted to serve the base purposes of political demagogues.

If there ever was a time in the history of Shelby county that called for immediate and decisive action, it is now. Upon the moral status of our society depends the future prosperity of our city. Let criminals know that Memphis is not a safe harbor, that the laws must and will be enforced; and prove this by a practical vindication, and our word for it, that in a few months the public morals will have so far improved, that a complete recovery of a healthy condition may soon be looked for.

We have said there was a lavish expenditure of public revenue. The spirit that prevailed during four years of incessant war, and plundered the public treasury in "shoddy contracts" and "cotton speculations" is not dead yet; public contracts are as eagerly sought for now as then, perhaps not to the same advantage, but many that seem insignificant in the letting, assume colossal proportions on final settlement. We propose to notice a *few* of these which bring us first to

THE JAIL.

This is a magnificent structure, and as a public building does honor to our county. The design is certainly well conceived, and so far as we are able to judge the work is well executed, but have the taxpayers of Shelby county got what they paid for? We find two jailors at a salary of $125 per month; one book-keeper at a salary of $115; twelve guards at a salary of $100 per month; an engineer at a salary of $125 per month. The aggregate cost of jailors, guards, etc., at this rate will be $20,280 per annum; add to this the cost of feeding 180 prisoners at 60c per day each, $38,880; also amount paid for wood, $3000, and we have a cost of $62,160, to say nothing of gas, coal, stationery and other incidentals that necessarily occur.

We are clearly of opinion that the people never anticipated such an expense nor does this jury deem it a *necessary* one in this, that twelve guards are not required; that the salary paid is too much; that good and competent men can be had for $75 per month, making a saving of $3600 per annum in this respect; also the amount paid for feeding prisoners is too much by 33 per cent. The original price paid was 40 cents per day; to accommodate *war* prices for provisions it was advanced to 60 cents per day, at which it now stands.

This grand jury took occasion to examine the food, and were clearly of the opinion that as *good quality* and as *great quantity* can be furnished at 40 cents per day, thus saving $12,960 per annum; this added to that saved on guards would make $16,560. Reduce the guards to a force of six men, in the opinion of this jury amply sufficient, at $75 per month, you have a saving of $21,960 per annum, an item not to be overlooked in the present impoverished condition of our county finances. This grand jury would recommend that the price for feeding prisoners be reduced to the old price of 40 cents per day, and that the guard force be reduced to the lowest possible number. Another important item in the county expense account is the

BURIAL OF PAUPERS.

A human, enlightened and Christian people should have a kindly regard for their pauper dead, hundreds of poor unfortunates by their dissipated wandering, or freaks of the fickle goddess—Fortune, die in a state of destitution, far from kindred and home, and are buried at public expense.

The same feeling that prompts us to bury our friends where their silent resting place may not be disturbed, should also prompt us to prepare for these unfortunates such a burial as will not only secure them against disturbance, but so mark the resting place of each that by reference to a register, kept for the purpose, the inquiring friend may readily find the one he seeks.

But how is it here? We find the Commissioners have contracted for the burial of paupers, the contractor to furnish the grounds, designating no particular place. This contractor, instead of providing himself with a suitable enclosure for the purpose, appropriated *individual private* property, an open field, inside the city limits. That this is such an infringement on the rights of others as will not only involve the county in the payment of heavy damages, but necessitate the removal of those who are buried there, is certainly well known to the Commissioners, if not, it but adds to the disgrace of the semi-barbarian manner in which the pauper dead are disposed of, showing that had they been tossed into the Mississippi river it would have answered the same purpose, viz: to get rid of them, for, as it is, old and young, black and white, are mingled in one promiscuous mass, rendering it utterly impossible to identify any particular one. It also becomes necessary to notice the expense attached to this, $17,110 was paid from July 15, 1867, to July 15, 1868, for the burial of paupers; this, at ten dollars each, would show 1711 paupers in one year. That this number of actual paupers have been buried in twelve months seems almost incredible, being an average of 4 3 5 per day for the whole year. While the average interments of one of the oldest and most prosperous undertakers in the city was only three per day, including county paupers, city paupers, and all other burials during one of our most sickly seasons. Then how is it that the burial of paupers alone should exceed by 616 the total interments for an equally sickly year, by a firm doing an unquestionably more prosperous business?

So loosely has this matter been conducted that but little is known of the *actual circumstances* of the individual buried as a "pauper," showing that it was such a subject as demanded interment at public expense; and no provision has been made to guard against any collusion that might exist between the contractor and the "county coroner." Another public functionary whom your honor will be informed earned the handsome little sum of $2800 last year for holding inquests, showing *that* that to be an office of more importance than might be suspected by the uninitiated. It appears that it has not been customary until recently to file with this courts the certificates of the Coroner, showing the inquest held and the circumstances attending it, and of those that have been filed and furnished this grand jury, up to the time of the induction of the present incumbent, nearly, if not all, possess the signature of one and the same man as foreman of the jury, while many of them have the names of the jurors all in one handwriting, raising a strong presumption at least that some of the "ghastly corpses" over which inquests are reported to have been held were creatures of the imagination, produced the influence of the paltry sum of $9 55. We are happy to state to your honor, however, that a decided reformation is proposed in these last named matters, which we sincerely hope will be carried out.

With respect to the sheriff's office, we deem it just to say that the method in which business is conducted therein, as far as our knowledge extends, is so much superior to anything heretofore adopted by the sheriff of Shelby county that we would mention it as an example for all future sheriffs to follow.

Not a process is received from any of the courts of this or adjoining counties, but what is immediately entered in a book, designating the particular court from which the process came, charged to the deputy that receives it, and when returned to the office, the time of service noted, and returned to the court from whence it originated, the time of its return being also noted, and, if an execution, a receipt received from the Clerk of the court to which it belongs for the same. In case of monies collected, we see by the receipt book kept for the purpose that the same is paid over almost immediately to the parties entitled to the same. The system we find so complete that we do not know of any question pertaining to the office, in regard to summons, execution and writs of any moment, but what could be almost immediately answered by the parties in charge. We congratulate our county on the promptness and system that characterizes the office.

We cannot discharge our duties faithfully without looking into the financial condition of the county, concerning which our inquiries furnish us with some interesting facts. In 1861 the total tax for Shelby county, both State and county, was $222,000—the heaviest that had ever been levied up to that date. This was in view of building a jail, a contract for which was entered into with Quinby & Robinson, with Thos. James and James Wickersham as bondsmen, the exact specifications of which jail are not known to this jury; but we are informed was similar in many respects to the one we now have, but not so large, the price for which was $72,784 24, the building to be completed in six months. That contract never was complied with, neither have the bonds been collected. In 1866 the State and county tax for Shelby county was $378,000; in 1867, $658,000, deducting State's portion, $219,000, leaves the county, $439,000. It appears that when Judge Smith was succeeded by Leonard in the office of Judge of the County Court, not only had the county's indebtedness been liquidated, but advances of $9000 made to W. B. Greenlaw, for rent of courthouses, with a balance of $21,000 in the treasury. When G. P. Ware was succeeded by League as clerk, from $25,000 to $28,000 were in the treasury, with debts all paid, save and except railroad bonds, which were not then pressing for settlement, with $28,000 in the treasury, and a revenue of nearly half a million. Two years have sufficed to empty our treasury and reduce warrants 50 cents on the dollar.

We find that the jail contract was awarded to Mr. Powers at $144,000. We beg to append the statement of Mr. Cook, architect:

Total cost including plumbing, steam and gas fitting, as per report and estimate of architect	$249,295 17
The contractor was allowed, by report of special committee, for delays, damages, etc	280,000 00
Fees of architect, etc	14,000 00
Total cash value	294,000 00

What the delays and damages reported by the special committee were, for which $10,704 83 are allowed, does not satisfactorily appear to this grand jury, but it is evident the extras exceed the original contract by $6000,

RECAPITULATION.

Total cost of jail as reported by Cook, architect, in cash	$294,000 00
Amount allowed architect for anticipated depreciation of scrip	7,000 00
Amount allowed Powers for depreciation and anticipated depreciation of scrip	65,000 00
Total cost to county	$366,000 00

Thus it will appear that $222,000 have been paid in excess of original contract, and $72,000 in excess of estimates of the architect. This, in round numbers, appears from the books to be the cost of the jail to the county; but we propose to submit a very plain proposition. Mr. Cook, the architect, receives five per cent of gross cost, and the sum paid him is $21,000, thus the total cost of jail would by $420,000. This is a practical verification of our assertion that "contracts which seem insignificant in the letting assume colossal proportions on first settlement."

In our examination of the records of the County Commissioners, we find an appropriation of a few thousand dollars, made on or about the 18th day of June last, as a "*contingent fund*," to meet such expenses as necessarily require to be paid in *cash*. Just what these "*contingencies*" were is not definitely stated upon the record; but that they were such, as it was not desirable to have the public know, is evidenced in the order, sealing the pages—a living, speaking witness of the truth that "men love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil."

It has also come to the knowledge of this grand jury that certain banks have been allowed to sell orders upon the Tax Collector instead of warrants, having no scrip to their credit or on deposit with the Collector. This, we are informed, has been done to the amount of many thousand dollars, and since such transactions have a tendency to depreciate scrip, the banks are enabled to supply the amount thus drawn at reduced rates, realizing large profits.

We find the County Commissioners appropriating the county's revenue to pay two assistant jailors, a book keeper, an engineer and twelve guards. We have been unable to find any provision in the *Code* for such appropriations, and therefore deem them not only *illegal*, but unnecessary, believing that good, responsible men can be found who would gladly take charge of the jail, furnish their own guards, and accept as a compensation the turnkeys and the profits arising from feeding prisoners, particularly when the prices paid for the latter is sixty cents per day, leaving the county to pay for fuel, lights, etc., a sum not to exceed the tenth part of that now paid. We are advised that our duty is discharged by reporting these facts to your Honor, for that if offense has been committed, it is such as belongs to the municipal courts as alone possessing jurisdiction.

By reference to bill rendered by jail physician for three months, your Honor will see that at that rate it will cost the State 8000 dollars per annum. Your Honor having especially called our attention to the "food" and "treatment" of prisoners in the jail, we respectfully report that we have examined the food and find some of it very good and some very bad, yet the prisoners look remarkably well. We find the complaint of bad food and insufficient quantity almost universal, this we deem natural, for a person in confinement must necessarily have something to complain of; doubtless they would eat a great deal more if they could get it, so would hundreds in our city, who earn their money honestly, and are neither convicted nor accused of a crime. This grand jury has but little complaint to make of the food, but it certainly has of the price paid for feeding; sixty cents per day is amply sufficient to furnish three meals of good and wholesome food, while at present they get but two. The actual cost of feeding a prisoner being about thirty cents per day, leaving a net profit of thirty cents per day, which upon the present number of prisoners would amount to from $18,000 to $20,000 per annum to the keeper. We repeat what we stated in another part of this report, that as good food and as much in quantity can be furnished at forty cents per day as is now at sixty.

In regard to the punishment of prisoners we find considerable complaint. Some have been gagged, some tied to the bar of their cells with the arms cuffed on the outside, and some perhaps tied up by the thumbs. The reason assigned by the jailor was that they would be subdued in no other way, persisting in the use of the most abusive language and loud talk, visitors to the jail meeting at all times with the most vulgar, obscene insults, which mild treatment had failed to obviate; but this jury being advised that the jailor is clothed with no power to inflict corporeal punishment, have found upon investigation the above named facts.

In conclusion, we offer to your Honor a summary of indictments found by us during our term to the present date:

Murder	9
Assault with intent to kill	8
Malicious shooting	6
Housebreaking	12
Robbery	2
Larceny	47
Burglary	1
Perjury	3
Obtaining goods under false pretenses	3
Attempt to commit larceny	1
Breach of trust	3
Rape	3
Forgery	3
Receiving stolen goods	4
Obtaining false signature	3
Fraudulent appropriation of property	1
Total	112

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. D. Connell, Foreman of Grand Jury.
W. W. Coleman, J. D Williams, Geo H. Blood, R. P. Bolling, E. Clark, J. T. McCoy, J. B Miller, R. A. Hughes, James C. Marshall, J. T. Ferguson, O. F. Prescott, J. E. Carpenter.

INTERESTING TO BANKRUPTS

We have received the following from Mr. Tomeny, the United States Marshal. The amendment referred to will be found on our first page, taken from the columns of the *National Intelligencer*:

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
WESTERN DISTRICT OF TENNESSEE,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 31, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Will you please state for the information of your patrons that the amendment to the Bankrupt Act has become a law. I expect a copy of the amendment in a few days and will give it to you for publication. By its terms the time for taking the benefits of the original act is extended from June 1, 1868, to January 1, 1869.

Until that time all who wish to avail themselves of the provisions of the law can do so without regard to the fifty per cent clause, and whether they have any property or assets or not. This will, perhaps, be gratifying intelligence to many of our citizens.

Very Respectfully, J. M. TOMENY, U. S. Marshal.

WANTED daily at the Southern Hotel, corner Beal and Main streets, fresh country eggs, chickens, butter, vegetables and fruit. aul tf

THE COLORED MEETING.

Organization of a Colored Democratic Club.

The colored citizens last night met at the Democratic Headquarters for the purpose of organizing a Democratic Club. Very early in the evening the Hall was perfectly jammed by both black and white Democrats.

Marengo Motley was chosen temporary Chairman.

Loud calls were then made for John F. Harris, an intelligent colored Democrat, to address the meeting; which he did in a most excellent manner, advising his colored hearers to support the men who had supported them, until they commenced voting for the Radicals.

He was loudly and frequently applauded by all present.

At the conclusion of Mr. Harris' speech, Col. Orville Yerger made a speech.

A committee was then appointed to report nominations for permanent officers, and during their absence Capt. Van W. Anderson came forward and made one of his usual eloquent speeches.

The committee then returned and reported the following nominations for permanent officers of the Club, which were unanimously adopted:

President—Reuben Alexander.

Vice Presidents—Ed Penn, Burly Mitchell and David Burns.

Secretary—John Miller.

Treasurer—Nicholas Alexander.

Committee on Constitution and By-Laws—Thomas Avent, Chairman; Wm. DeMoss, Ed Penn, John F. Harris, Sam Cronn.

The enrolling book was then opened and about sixty-five names registered.

Col. Gallaway then made a motion, on behalf of the white men present, that they give employment and protection to colored Democrats. Adopted.

Capt. Van Anderson moved that all colored Democrats be protected, if need be, in voting the Democratic ticket. Unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again next week.

THE COURTS.

CHANCERY COURT—*A. Alston, Clerk and Master.*—The Clerk and

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

MASONIC DIRECTORY. 1868.

LODGES.

ANORONA, No. 186. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. D. B. Forster, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. A. J. Wheeler, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, corner Madison and Second. Moses Seelig, W. M.; C. Curtis, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 299. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. H. J. Lynn, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNING, No. 341. Meets 4th Friday of each month—at South Memphis Hall, corner of Madison and Second. George Meiersh, 32d.·. W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d.·. Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

UREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLAR.

CYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE,
204 *Front Street.*

HERMES AND MITHRAS Lodges meet in conjunction 4th Wednesday in every month. A. Mellersh, Secretary.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; —— Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; M. T. Tompkins, 32d, Sec.·.

PEILIPPE DUPLESSEIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Chrode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ajaulle, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

I. O. O. F.

GAYOSO ENCAMPMENT, No. 3, I. O. O. F. Meets on the 1st and 3d Thursday nights of each month. J. H. McClure, C. P.; Geo. Mellersh, H. P.; Thomas Bacon, Scribe. jy1

CHICKASAW LODGE, No. 8.—Meets every Monday night at 8 o'clock. Dr. George W. Acres, N. G.; Thomas Bacon, Secretary. jy12

LAWYERS.

ALBERT PIKE, CHARLES W. ADAMS, L. H. PIKE.

PIKE, ADAMS & PIKE,

Attorneys, Solicitors & Proctors

ATTEND to cases in the different Courts sitting at Memphis, and in the river counties of Arkansas.

☞ The Senior partner will hereafter especially attend to cases in the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims of the United States at Washington, being of the firm of PIKE & JOHNSON, in that city.

Office in the MADAM VINCENT BLOCK, corner of Court and Second streets.

ALBERT PIKE. ROBERT W. JOHNSON.

PIKE & JOHNSON,

Attorneys, Counsellors & Solicitors

THIS firm, the junior member of which has had large experience in Departmental and other business during many years service in Congress, will practice in the Supreme Court and Court of Claims at Washington, where the junior partner will reside. It will also attend to claims before Congress and the Departments.

The office of the firm will be opened in Washington, by the 1st of September next. Meanwhile, communications addressed to ALBERT PIKE, Box 81, P. O., Memphis, or to ROBERT W. JOHNSON, Pine Bluff, Arkansas, will receive prompt attention. jy3 1y

MARLAND L. PERKINS,

Attorney at Law

—AND—

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,

Rooms 5 & 6 Knickerbocker Building,

16 MADISON STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Special attention given to Internal Revenue and Admiralty cases. ma24

WRIGHT, L. D. M'KISICK. LUKE E. WRIGHT.

WRIGHT, McKISICK & WRIGHT,

Attorneys at Law,

IN the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. dec7

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh3 tf

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Dredging Plans and Superintending Buildings, with as much energy and attention to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. McCLURE, Architect and Engineer.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

D. H. EVANS.

Importer and Wholesale Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,

284 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.

ma15 tf

NATHAN BROTHERS & CO.

Importers of and Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

No. 244 Front Street,

(UNDER THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,)

MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand the largest and best selected stock of Rhine Wine. mh20

A. VACCARO. M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO. A. B. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

my8

Creditors and Non-Resident Notice.

In Chancery Court of Memphis, Tennessee.
No. 2435, N. R. D.—W. N. Wilkerson, et al., vs. The Franklin Insurance and Banking Company, et al.,

In this cause it appearing that defendants Joseph F. Imbs, John F. Meyer and Louis Fuss (firm of "Imbs, Meyer & Fuss"), are non-residents of the State of Tennessee: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that they make their appearance herein, on or before the first Monday in May, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and cause set for hearing ex parte. It is further ordered that all persons claiming to be creditors, or having any character of demands, against the "Franklin Insurance and Banking Company of Memphis," shall immediately come into this Court and have themselves made parties to this suit, and file their claims with the Clerk and Master, with proof or evidence of the same, that they may severally recover their ratable shares of the assets of said Company, to be distributed in this cause; and that a copy of this order be published in the Memphis Daily Appeal for three (3) months from this date.

March 10, 1868.

A copy—Attest: A. ALSTON, C. and M.
R. J. BLACK, D. C. and M.

Estes, Jackson & McDavitt, and E. Burke Pickett, Solicitors. mh11 3m

Extension Step Ladders.

THEY recommend themselves. Useful to the merchant and mechanic, the farmer and the housekeeper. We have just received an assorted lot from the manufacturers. Call and see them.

We keep up our usual supply of the best Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps and Tinware.

O. F. PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy 26 1w 40 Jefferson street.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

GREAT REMEDY FOR PILES.

Sold by W. C. POTTER,
jy1 No. 335 Main street, corner Union.

Notice.

EXPECTING to be absent from the city for a month or more, any one having business with me, as Receiver of the Gayoso Savings Institution, or on my private account, will please call on Mr. C. H. Dorion, jr., at office, No. 15, over 304 Front street, who is fully authorized to act for me as above. All tenants of stores and offices, and persons who may want to rent same, will please call on him for terms.

jy16 1m S. MOSBY.

NEW YORK CARDS.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS,

DAIRYMEN, FARMERS,

AND OTHERS

CONSIGN YOUR

Ashes, Beeswax, Beans,

Butter, Cheese, Eggs,

Flour and Meal,

Flax, Cotton,

Furs and Skins,

Dried and Green Fruits,

Grain, Wool, Game,

Poultry, Naval Stores,

Hops, Ginseng, Feathers,

Hemp, Provisions,

Oil, Lard, Tallow

Tobacco, Seeds, Sorghum,

Molasses, Etc., Etc.,

—TO—

JOSIAH CARPENTER'

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

442 Washington Street,

NEW YORK CITY,

And receive his weekly PRICE CURRENT of Produce and Groceries, the most complete Price Current published in the United States.

SEND FOR A PRICE CURRENT

Marking Plates and Cards Furnished Free

Liberal Advances Made on Consignments.

ESTABLISHED MAY 1, 1860

First Class References Given when Required.

feb25 1y

REEVES' AMBROSIA

FOR THE HAIR.

Improved!

It is an elegant Dressing for the Hair.

It causes the Hair to Curl beautifully.

It keeps the Scalp Clean and Healthy.

It invigrates the Roots of the Hair.

It forces the Hair and Beard to grow luxuriantly.

It immediately stops Hair Falling Out.

It keeps the Hair from Changing Color from Age

It restores Gray Hair to its Original Color.

It brings out Hair on heads that have been bald for years.

It is composed entirely of simple and purely vegetable substances.

It has received over six thousand voluntary testimonials of its excellence, many of which are from physicians in high standing.

It is sold in half-pound bottles (the name blown in the glass), by Druggists and Dealers in Fancy Goods everywhere, at One Dollar per Bottle.

Wholesale by Demas Barnes & Co.; F. C. Wells & Co.; Schieffelin & Co., New York.

mh14 1y

THE

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE subscriber, late a member of this well known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street.

Where he will be pleased to receive the orders of his friends and public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments to the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the In-ulated Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in connection with the patent iron rim and frame, a Full, Round, Powerful and Sweet Mellow Tones. The Cases are elegant in appearance and easily and safely handled.

☞ Warranted to prove satisfactory, or the money returned.

Address all orders to

Biberia Ott,
se6 daw10m 783 Broadway, New York.

Our Latest Improved

NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTE.

GROVESTEEN & CO.,

499 Broadway, N. Y.,

THESE instruments, after the most flattering testimonials from the first Pianists in the country, who, at our solicitation, have tested them in the severest manner *possible*, have been pronounced THE FINEST SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MADE IN THE WORLD.

It has always been our policy, during the *thirty-six* years that we have manufactured Pianos, to *the thousand* of which are now in use in the United States and Europe, to give the finest instrument at the lowest cost. Our superior facilities enable us to offer them from one to three hundred dollars less than any other First Class House.

The tone of these instruments are remarkable for their peculiar Sweetness and Great Brilliancy, never losing their quality when forced to their utmost capacity. The lower register retains the fullness, roundness, does not destroy the middle and upper registers by mingling with them in disagreeable confusion, the refined beauty of tone being equally delightful to the unpracticed and to the most cultivated ear.

They are an entirely new style of Piano, finished in the most superb manner, *over full round corners front and back*, heavily carved legs and Lyre Serpentine Base richly moulded, and each instrument is fully warranted for five years. sep6 d&wly

TERWILLIGER & CO.,

Manufacturers of the Improved Triple Flange

Fire and Burglar Proof

SAFES,

With Combination and Powder-Proof Locks. Warranted free from Dampness.

Manufactory, 180 to 192 West Houston St., Depot, 130 Maiden Lane, near Pearl st. au6 daw10m NEW YORK.

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE MOST PAINFUL PILES

READILY RELIEVED AND PERMANENTLY cured, without physic, by

Dr. Benedict's Graduable Instrument,

Almost instantaneously and certainly, and good for a lifetime; also, vaginal and uterine diseases. It is not only an ingenious mechanical device invented, but a valuable therapeutic principle discovered. Private testimonials of efficacy on hand. The patent being now granted, we are prepared from this time forward to furnish them by express, or to Druggists generally, and by wholesale in any quantity, on short notice and with liberal discount, at the Factory in Raleigh, Shelby county, Tenn. Address SCHEVENELL & REMBERT, as above, or at 168 Front street, Memphis, Tenn. mai7

LOUISIANA SELTZER AND MINERAL WATER MANUFACTORY, No. 71 Peoyfarre street, New Orleans. Seltzer Water put up in bottles for the country at $2 per case of one dozen, and at $6 25 per barrel of three dozen. Also, Tarred Seltzer Water at 15c per bottle; Vichy Water at 25c per bottle. Orders left at the Factory, or addressed through the postoffice to Giese Sons, No. 1514, New Orleans, promptly attended to.

TREMOULET & LETOREY, Proprietors.
ap18 6m

ST. LOUIS.

THE COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY
ESTABLISHED
1837.
INCORPORATED
1851.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THOMAS RICHESON.....PRESIDENT
CHARLES K. VICKERS.....SECRETARY

COLLIER COMPANY'S MANUFACTURES

For Sale

BY ALL DEALERS IN

Memphis and Mississippi Valley

ap9 d eodaw6m

To Farmers.

WE are prepared to furnish SACKS, and devote our special attention to the

Storing and Sale of all Wheat

CONSIGNED TO OUR CARE,

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,

NO. 254 FRONT STREET.

jy9 1m

New Firm.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business. JAMES NORTON, LEVI JOY.

Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.

CARD.

JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Wormeley, Joy & Co.

NORTON & JOY.

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.

jy8 3m

100,000 BUSHELS

—OF—

Wheat Wanted

FOR which we will pay the HIGHEST CASH PRICE, at the "CITY MILLS," on Third street, near Beal.

jy7 1m A. L. HARRIS & CO.

Depot of the Celebrated

"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,

—AT—

BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,

:WHOLESALE GROCERS.

No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn

jy4 3m

RUSSELL'S

Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,

Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1858, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 north side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. DR. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. OBSTINATE SYPHILIS, of years' standing, eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time, and perfect impotency in either sex Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, perfectly and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA and loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.

☞ All consultations strictly confidential. Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.

Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, No. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.

ja27

COTTON GINS! COTTON GINS

E. CARVER CO.'S

Improved Gins!

THE great number of these celebrated Gin Stands in use throughout this whole country, are actual working witnesses of their acknowledged superiority. No neighborhood is without some of these splendid machines, and we make reference to each and every planter now using them as to their superior advantages over all others.

Those needing Gins will consult their best interests when they bear in mind that the "E. CARVER CO.'S IMPROVED GINS" can be had with unequaled number of saws, either right or left hand mounting, by calling on or sending their orders to

ALLISON BROTHERS,

Sole Agents, 270 Front St., Memphis.

Commission Merchants desiring to make purchases of Gin Stands for their customers, will find it to their advantage to call upon us.

jy14 2m ALLISON BROTHERS.

The Mercantile Agency.

THE undersigned take pleasure in announcing to the business men of Memphis that they have now on hand the REVISED REFERENCE BOOK for July, 1868 to which we call especial attention. All business men are respectfully invited to call and examine it, together with the detailed reports on our records. We invite next inquiries to prove the value of our institution.

Memphis, July 10, 1868. R. G. DUN & CO.
jy15 1m

BUCK EYE SALVE,

The Great Remedy for Piles.

Sold by WARD & BRO.,
jy1 215 Main street.

A CARD.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 22, 1868.

This Bank will recommence business on Monday, 27th inst., under an arrangement with the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, which will insure entire safety to depositors and correspondents, with fresh capital for the transaction of all strictly legitimate business.

Upon the final conclusion of this important negotiation, I can tender to the stockholders of the Bank, and to the mercantile community of Memphis, my sincere congratulations.

REDICK McKEE,
For the Comptroller of the Currency.

Referring to above card, we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and the community, that this Bank will reopen for business on Monday, 27th inst. Having ample capital for the transaction of a general banking business, we solicit the same generous patronage heretofore given us, and we commend the Bank to the entire confidence of this community.

W. M. CHERRY, President,
J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier,
A. WOODRUFF,
HIRAM A. PAINTREE,
THOS. R. SMITH,
Committee on Behalf of Directors and Stockholders.

jy26 1w

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of J. F. FRANK & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 16th inst., B. Bowling withdrawing from the same.

The business will be continued by the remaining partners, J. F. FRANK and CHAS. ERCK, under the same firm name, and they are alone authorized to collect the outstanding claims due the old firm, and are alone charged with the liquidation of its affairs.

J. F. FRANK,
B. BOWLING,
CHAS. ERCK.

Memphis, July 27, 1868. jy28 1w

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, July 31, 1868.

A decision of Judge James O. Pierce in reference to State taxation on merchandise, will be found in another column.

The first open cotton boll of this season, raised in Shelby county, was laid upon our table yesterday by Mr. D. Saucer, of White's Station, on the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad. Messrs. Saucer & White have one hundred and fifty acres in cotton, and the yield bids fair to be equal to that of any previous year. The boll now before us is, we believe, the earliest ever raised in this State.

Previous to the war it was customary for our banking houses to make a report on the last day of August each year, to the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, relative to the amount of exchange sold during the year, bills purchased, notes discounted, etc. Much valuable information was thereby given. To D. B. Malloy, Esq., President of the Memphis Life and General Insurance Company, we are indebted for the following statement of business done in Memphis for the year ending September 1, 1860. It will prove interesting:

	Capital.	Deposits.	Circulation.	Exchange sold.	Bills Discounted.	Discounted Notes.	Coin Imported & Yrs.	Specie.	Real Estate.
Bank of Memphis	$500,000	$1,000,000	$500,000	$2,000,000	$1,500,000	$1,500,000	$500,000	$500,000	$500,000
Planters' Bank	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Mem's Life & Gen. Ins. Co.	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Union Bank	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Bank of Tennessee	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	2,500,000	2,500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Commercial Bank	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Exchange Bank	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Jackson Bank	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Bank of Commerce	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Bank of Tennessee (Gallatin)	500,000	1,000,000	500,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Total	$6,500,000	$12,000,000	$6,500,000	$24,000,000	$18,000,000	$18,000,000	$6,500,000	$6,500,000	$6,500,000

OPERATIONS OF THE BANKS AND BANKERS, FOR THE CURRENT YEAR, ENDING SEPT. 1, 1860.

City bond holders are hard to find within the last few days. They have folded up their securities and thrust them into the deepest recesses of their breeches pockets, only to bring them forth at the top of the market, or when they again get scared at some pecuniary Kuklux, when they will rush out in breathless haste to sell that which they now hug with as much eagerness as they would a 7-30. They aint a bit scared—not they. They have now, and, in fact, always had, the most perfect confidence in Mr. McDavitt's policy of making our city a power in the land. They were always confident that the funding of our city scrip was the only way of making out our financial salvation, but at the same time they would not agree to exchange the scrip which they bought at 35@40c, into bonds at 65c. Like the chap who was willing to sacrifice his brothers, uncles and nephews to preserve this glorious Union; they were willing that their neighbors should bind themselves to accept bonds and thereby retire city scrip, but they—they would wait and see how it worked. We know it will not alarm them, therefore, when we tell them that parties were offering 52c yesterday—that a broker sold a lot at 55c, and that a pool is being formed which when perfected will run our bonds up very materially. We will not even "guess" to what figure they will go, lest we should be laughed at. Those holders, however, who are in the least shaky, or that other class who are compelled to sell, can do so readily at our quotations.

The demand for Railroad securities, though, covering almost every description held in this market is especially active for Mississippi Central stocks and bonds. One house alone holds an unlimited order as follows: stock, 10@; 1st mortgage bonds, 60c; 2d do. 40c.

City scrip is in demand at 73@75c buying: selling at 80@ and firm.

County scrip dull at 52@53c buying; selling at 55@60@.

Police scrip, 70c buying; selling at 75c.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 145¼c, and closed at 144¾c. The few lots offered here were taken at 143@143½c; selling at 144@144¼c.

The New York stock exchange quotations at noon to-day were as follows: Coupons of '81, 15; do '62, 14¼; do '64, 10¾; do '65, 12¼; new issue, 8¾; do '67, 8¾; 10-40s, 8¾; 7-30s, 2d and 3d, —; new Tennessees, 62¾; old, 63¼; Government bonds unchanged.

The Secretary of the Treasury in the following letter gives a statement of the amount of gold bearing bonds outstanding. The aggregate will be increased probably to the amount of $50,000,000 by the amount still unconverted, but which is coming in daily:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 15, 1868.

In reply to your letter of the 13th inst., inquiring the amount outstanding of various loans, I would respectfully state that on July 1, 1868, there was of

Five per cent. bonds, due 1871, outstanding	$ 7,622,000
Five per cent. bonds, due 1874, outstanding	20,000,000
Five per cent. ten forties, outstanding	198,449,800
Six per cent. bonds of 1867-'68 outstanding	6,878,442
Six per cent. bonds of 1881 outstanding	283,677 20
Six per cent five-twenties, February 25, 1862, outstanding	514,771,80
Six per cent. five-twenties, June 30, 1864, outstanding	1:5,561,300
Six per cent. five-twenties, 1865, May and November, outstanding	197,777,250
Six per cent. five-twenties, 1866, Consols, January and July, outstanding	334,972,950
Six per cent. five-twenties, 1867, consols, January and July, outstanding	364,123,950
Six per cent. five-twenties, 1868, consols, January and July, outstanding	17,618 950
	$2,060,883,302

The 1865 consols, 1867's and 1868's cannot be definitely given, as these loans are being continually increased on account of the exchange of seven-thirty notes. H. McCULLOCH, Secretary.

To Messrs. HENRY CLEWS & Co., New York.

The Liverpool cotton market to-day at the opening was firm; Uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 9¼d. At noon the market was buoyant; Uplands, 9¼d; Orleans, 10¼d. Prices were advancing at the close; Uplands, 9¼; Orleans, 10¼d. Sales 18,000 bales. Week's sales 63,000, of which 11,000 were taken for export, and 7000 by speculators. Stock 553,000 bales, of which 278,000 is American. The total amount afloat is estimated at 796,000 bales—13,000 of which is American.

The New York market opened quiet but firm; Low Middlings, 27½c; Middlings, 29½c; Orleans, 30c; Good Middlings, 33c. The demand was good during the day, and prices advanced, closing with Middlings, 30@30½c; Orleans, 30½c; and all grades tending upwards.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, July 31, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,000
Received to-day	10	
Received previously	23,043	253,053
		254,133
Exported to-day	0	
Exported previously	254,087	254,087
Stock on hand		46

APPLES—Better demand for all choice varieties. Selling readily at $1 50@2 50 per bbl.

BRAN—Supply ample; sale of 50 sacks on levee at $23. Held at mills at $24 in sacks, $20 in bulk.

BUTTER—Good local demand for choice at 30@35c.

BACON—Prices firmer and stock fair. Clear sides, 17½@18c; clear rib, 17½@17¾c; rib, 17@17½c; shoulders, 13½@14c.

BAGGING—Stock increasing, with no demand as yet. We quote Kentucky hand, light weight, 17½@18c; machine, 24@26c; India, 25@26c.

CATTLE—Stock light but equal to the demand. Choice beeves, 5@6½c gross; inferior, 2½@4c.

CHEESE—Light stock and demand. We quote W. R., Factory and E. D. at 14@18c.

COFFEE—Fair jobbing demand at 22@26c for Rio-Laguayra 28@30c; Java 40@42c.

CORN—Demand falling off daily. We quote choice white and yellow at 90@92½c in lots on levee; 95@97c from store in small way.

CORNMEAL—Market lower. Sales of fresh on levee to day at $4 50; kiln-dried, $4 65. Selling from store at $4 75@5.

CHICKENS — Good demand, with small stock. Young, $2 75@3 50; old, $4 50@5.

FLOUR — Stock fair and market very quiet, with no sales except in a retail way. We quote superfine new and old at $7@8; X, $9@9 50; XX, $10@11; XXX, and all fancy brands from $12 to 14.

HAY—Holders are firm at $19@20.

HAMS—Plain country 18@18½c; plain canvassed, 19@19½c; sugar-cured canvassed 19½@21½c.

HOGS—Few in market and demand light at 6@8c gross.

EGGS—The demand was fair to-day. Fresh are active at 14@15c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint 20@21c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are higher. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19@19½c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $2.

MOLASSES—Light stock. Sugar-house, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

OATS—Market dull. We quote new and old at 65@70c from levee and store.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75c; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

MESS PORK—Stock light and market firm at $29 50 to arrive, and $30 in store.

POTATOES—Good shipping demand at $1 50@2 per barrel, buyer furnishing package.

SALT—We quote at $3 25@3 50 for 5 bushel barrels; 7-bushel barrels, $3 75@4.

SHEEP—firm at $2@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

TAR—in kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—lugs to common, 5@12c selections, 18@20s; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00@$1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1@$1 25; medium, 80c@$1; common, 60@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@$1 25; common, 35@75c.

WHEAT—Fair local demand; No. 1, $1 90@2; No. 2, $1 75@1 85; inferior, $1 50@1 65.

WHISKY—Nothing doing, and prices unsettled. We quote common at $1@$1 25 per gallon.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BUENA VISTA SPRINGS.

This unrivaled Watering Place, situated within six miles of Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, was opened for visitors the FIRST DAY OF JUNE. The proprietor pledges himself to make his entertainment equal to that of any watering place in the country, and his terms as low as the excellence of his establishment will permit. A good BAND OF MUSIC will be on hand during the season.

Conveyances always ready for passengers from Russellville to the Springs, in close connection with the daily trains from Memphis, Louisville, etc.

TERMS:

Per day	$ 2 00
Per week	12 00
Per month	40 00
Children under 12 and servants, half price	
Horses, per feed	50
Horses, per day	1 00

jel2 1m JAMES M. OWENS, Proprietor.

BAILEY SPRINGS, ALABAMA.

THE proprietors of this Watering Place take pleasure in informing their friends and patrons that they have completed their arrangements for the comfort and enjoyment of their guests, and that the Hotel is now open for their reception. The efficacy of these waters in cases of Dropsy, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, diseases peculiar to Females, and all diseases of the Skin and Kidneys, is too well established to need comment. A good Band will serve the Ball room; and the table will be supplied with the best the country affords, while the fishing in Shoal creek and the hunting in the surrounding woods present their usual attractions to visitors. Route via Memphis and Charleston railroad to Florence, thence by regular Stage Line to the Springs—nine miles.

For descriptive pamphlet, circular, or for information respecting special diseases, address

ELLIS & CO., Proprietors,
or H. A. MOODY, M.D.,
Resident Physician.

je29 1m

YELLOW SULPHUR SPRINGS.

THESE CELEBRATED AND POPULAR Springs, situated in Montgomery county, 8½ miles from Christiansburg Depot, are now open for the reception of visitors, and the attention of the Springs going public is respectfully invited to the advantages they present. The waters of these Springs are unrivalled in all cases of Dyspepsia, Chronic diseases and Uterine affections, and in cases of Debility act as a

POWERFUL RESTORATIVE.

They have proven eminently useful in many Female Diseases, and in

CHRONIC DIARRHŒA

Are regarded as a SPECIFIC.

The natural advantages of this place are UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE STATE, being situated almost upon the very summit of the Alleghany mountains. The air is always cool and bracing, the climate is healthy and salubrious, the water of delightful temperature (55° Fahrenheit), the grounds are shaded, and protected every hour in the day by a thick grove of Forest Oaks.

The Hotel and buildings have recently been enlarged, renovated and refitted, and the proprietors flatter themselves they can cater to their guests accommodations unsurpassed by any watering place in the mountains, and confidently ask a visit from the public.

Visitors to the Springs will stop at Christiansburg, where comfortable coaches will be in attendance on the arrival of each train to convey them to the Springs.

RATES OF BOARD:

Per day	$ 3 00
Per week	18 00
Per month	60 00
For a longer period than two months, per month	50 00

Colored servants and Children not occupying seats at first table, half the above rates.

jy7 2m JOHN B. RADFORD,
Col. HENRY A. EDMUNDSON,
Maj. JAMES P. EDMUNDSON,
Gen. G. C. WHARTON,
Proprietors.

J. A. DAVIS, formerly of the Norvell House, Lynchburg Superintendent. je26 eod 1m

KIMBERLING SPRINGS, 25 MILES NORTH of Wytheville, Virginia—Alum, White Red and Blue Sulphur Waters; Hot, Cold and Vapor Alum and Sulphur Baths, with special treatment for Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofulous and Cutaneous affections; diseases of Throat and Lungs under experienced attendant, but only to the extent of safety and comfort. Nearly every game for amusement and exercise, unrestricted by law, together with double and single barrel shot guns and rifles, provided without charge. For sanitary certificates, etc., see circulars, and refer to W. R. Hunt, R. S. Parham, Sam Tate and P. B. Wills, Memphis, Tenn. Terms—Per day, $2; week, $12; month, $40. Being a new place, accommodations somewhat restricted, and no promises. je9

REMOVAL.

H. WADE & CO.,

297 - MAIN STREET, - 297

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS

HAVE REMOVED THEIR LARGE STOCK of Books and Stationery to the commodious Storehouse, a few doors south of their old stand, No. 297, being the old stand of Messrs. Kisco & Bruce, third door north of Messrs. Mansfield & Higbee's Drug Store, and between Messrs. W. R. Moore and Friedman & Bros.

We solicit a liberal trade from both the city and country. We purpose to give a full consideration for your money. "SMALL PROFITS AND QUICK RETURNS," shall be our motto.

All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. H. WADE & CO.

☞ Don't forget the number of the Store,

jy16 **297 Main Street.**

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by MORRISON & ELLIS,
jy1 192 Main st.

NOTICE.

I HAVE determined henceforward to do a Commission business exclusively, and have rented my store and taken an office up stairs in same building, where I will be glad to see my friends and patrons. Thanking them for past favors, I beg a continuance of the same.

jy29 1m SAMUEL ROWENSTEIN.

TRUST SALES.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to the undersigned by Robert W. Johnson on the 8th of October, 1866, and duly recorded in the Recorder's offices of the counties of Jefferson and Pulaski, State of Arkansas, and now referred to, to secure the indebtedness therein mentioned.

The partnership therein recited having totally failed, and the personal assets been consumed.

The said Robert W. Johnson having been declared a Bankrupt; and there being outstanding incumbrances largely over one hundred dollars prior to the Trust on the property hereinafter set forth: for particulars whereof reference may be had to the Deed of Trust of record as aforesaid, wherein the titles and all incumbrances are recited.

The taxes of 1868 being unpaid, and no funds to pay them nor to pay other existing and current expenses, and for sundry other causes that require the prompt execution of the said Trust.

The undersigned do therefore give this notice, in the Memphis Appeal and Little Rock Gazette, for thirty days, under and by virtue of the powers vested in them by the said Deed, that on the

Twelfth Day of August Next,

Between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m., at the Courthouse door, in the town of Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson, in the State of Arkansas, they will sell all the trust property conveyed to them by the said Deed, for cash in hand, to the highest bidder, by the classification hereinafter given, without other warranty than those contained in the said Deed, and the mortgaged lands being sold subject to all mortgage liens existing thereon, the purchaser taking the equity of redemption thereof only.

Possession of the lands so sold will be delivered immediately, except of the lands which have been rented for the present year, the use and possession of which are reserved until the first of January, 1869, and the rents recoverable by the Trustees.

The property so to be sold is described as follows, that is to